

SHIPPING STRIKE DEFINITELY ENDED; VICTORY FOR MEN

Content with Smaller Raise In Pay Than Demanded But Get Bonus

GUILD RECOGNISED

All Other Points Conceded After Ships Have Been Tied Up Fortnight

SAILINGS RESUMED

Board of Adjustment Will Be Formed to Settle Future Questions

The shipping strike that tied up the coast steamers of Butterfield and Swire and of Jardine, Matheson and Company is a thing of the past. The companies gave in yesterday after 12 discouraging days when they looked out over the river as ship after ship went to her berth and interned.

The settlement of the strike was effected in the afternoon at a meeting which terminated at about 4 o'clock. It lacked one hour to the hour when on May 1 the time limit made by the China Coast Officers' Guild in their ultimatum expired.

While the demands of the officers and skippers were not granted in all their original forms, the settlement was entirely satisfactory to them. They had asked for increases in salary of 25 per cent for skippers and 15 per cent for officers. In the compromise that was finally accepted the companies agreed to give the skippers an increase of 10 per cent and the officers an increase of 5 per cent, in addition to which they are to receive a bonus of 15 per cent payable monthly as long as the present high freight rates are in force.

Satisfy Engineers as Well

A settlement was also effected yesterday with the striking members of the Marine Engineers Guild. The engineers had asked increases in pay of 30 per cent for chief engineers and 20 per cent for juniors. They accepted an increase of 10 per cent for chief engineers and 5 per cent for juniors, with the same war bonus as granted the skippers and officers.

After the meeting of the officers held in the Merchant Service Club, the men were told to report at once for duty. It wasn't long afterward that there was evidence of the declaration of peace to be seen from the Bund. The fleets of idle steamers in the upper stretches of the river were getting up steam and columns of black smoke rolled from their funnels. There were 23 steamers tied up in this port. Many of them will leave today.

As one second officer remarked, "It is too bad we won't have a brass band to lead the procession out of the river."

As soon as the meeting was over yesterday, wires were sent to striking officers in other ports that the fight was won and that ships were to immediately proceed on their runs.

Fortune Lost in Strike

The strike cost the China Navigation Company and the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company a small fortune. It is said that the companies did not believe that the men would hold to their ultimatum to walk-out when it came to a show down. Their skepticism cost them dearly as they lost over a week and a half and were forced to see fat cargoes piling up beside their motionless vessels.

Sir Everard Fraser was chairman of the meeting yesterday. Mr. A. P. Blunt, British vice-consul for shipping, was also there. Butterfield and Swire were represented by Mr. E. F. Mackay and Mr. G. M. Young. Jardine, Matheson's representatives were Mr. David Landale and Mr. W. F. Inglis. The meeting began at 2 o'clock and about two hours afterward the peace pact was ratified. The agreement was signed by these shipping men on behalf of the companies and by Captain L. D'Oliveira, secretary of the China Coast Officers' Guild.

(Continued on Page 2)

Moratorium Is Proclaimed By the Chinese Government; Foreign Banks Refuse Notes

Run On Territorial Development Bank Unabated; \$70,000 Worth of Paper Redeemed Yesterday

Reader's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, May 12.—The Government has proclaimed a moratorium. This applies to the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. Hitherto little excitement has been noticeable. The foreign banks are refusing Chinese bank notes. Cash shops are only paying out notes.

There was no abatement, yesterday in the run on the Bank of Territorial Development and there is no getting away from the fact that the Chinese are in a regular panic over it. Yet, the more excited they become, the cooler and more confident do the bank's officials grow.

The feature of the situation, yesterday, was the roaring business: half-a-dozen foreigners were doing outside the bank, collecting \$10 notes from Chinese at anything from \$8.50 downwards. Yet the panic seemed only to increase, this probably being due more than anything else to the fact that one foreign bank, for some days, has been refusing Bank of Territorial Development notes and yesterday several foreign houses declined Chinese notes of any sort.

Of course, this buying at a discount is very annoying to the bank and everything possible was done to stop it. A special notice, under the authority of the bank, appears on page 12 of this issue, asking the public not to be deceived by certain people who are offering to buy their bank notes at a discount. The full face value, in silver, will be paid to anybody presenting notes for payment.

Knowing that the run was bound to continue, the bank officials overnight made arrangements with the police and, before the doors were opened for the day's business, a

strong force of European, Sikh and Chinese constables was on duty outside, with half-a-dozen mounted Sikhs patrolling the roadway to regulate traffic. Getting to work so early, they were able to marshal the people into a more or less orderly queue and to prevent the rushes which caused so much disorder the previous day.

Redeem \$70,000 of Notes

Inside, there was again no business beyond redeeming notes and, though the bank had plenty of silver at its command, the process of examining all the notes was so slow that only \$70,000 worth were bought in when the premises were closed at 4 p.m. The bank will remain open today until 1 p.m. and officials say it is still ready and able to give dollar for dollar on every one of its notes in circulation.

A representative of THE CHINA PRESS found Mr. N. E. B. Ezra, the foreign secretary, even more confident than on the first day of the run.

"We have the situation well in hand now," said he, "and we can easily meet any calls people choose to make. I cannot say that I expect the run will stop yet awhile, but we have nothing to fear."

Mr. Ezra said the bank had received notices from several foreign depositors of their intention to withdraw their accounts, but, so far, no Chinese customers were leaving them. On the contrary, they had received assurances from Chinese that they were quite satisfied with the bank's standing.

For the moment, the bank is too busy to attend to these withdrawals, but Mr. Ezra said there was no cause for alarm and, if people insisted, their money would be refunded. The bank was well able to satisfy them all.

Demonstrates Typewriter For the Chinese Language

A typewriter employing the Chinese language was given a demonstration before a large audience at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. yesterday evening. Mr. H. K. Chow, the young inventor, said that his achievement was due to an impression he received at one of the annual exhibitions in the Mechanics Building in Boston, Mass. A young girl sat in front of a keyboard, touched the keys, punched multitudes of little holes in a long reel of paper, and when finished placed the latter in a machine which produced fresh, clean types of lead, all lined up ready for the printing press. The idea then struck him of the present machine.

Mr. Chow explained the various parts of the model. For locating the characters a system of co-ordinates has been adopted: this is to carry the types en bloc. To locate a character one has to go so many units to the right and then so many units to the top.

The machine has an indicator upon which are written 4,000 characters each occupying predetermined positions. One is able to locate anything on the cylinder which is the main part of the machine while he is locating the counter-parts on the flat surface. This is the whole secret of the invention in so far as its mechanical development is concerned.

The next important part is the indicator which is printed with 4,000 characters. Its arrangement corresponds to what is in a Chinese dictionary. A character is found through its radicals.

The types are made of zinc and rest on the surface of the cylinder.

They are exact reproductions of the characters on the indicator, but in reversed positions. The carriage which holds the paper upon which the hammer strikes moves transversely to the cylinder, thus giving the other co-ordinate motion.

A long rack turns the cylinder and at the same time moves the carriage. This is the most essential part of the whole machine.

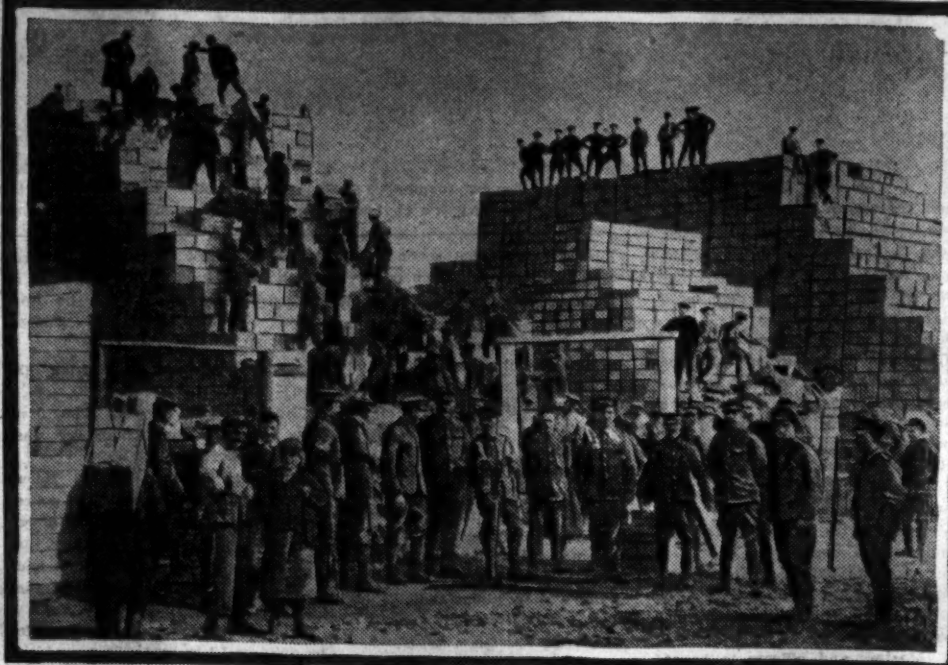
Mr. Chow operated the machine to show the audience how easy it is to do so. The machine proper weighs about forty pounds. It measures about 2 by 2 by 1 1/2 feet. The inventor thinks that the weight can be reduced considerably.

Mr. Chow, the inventor, was a member of the first graduating class in aeronautical engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Before his return to China he had for some time been in charge of the aerodynamical and mathematical division of the research department of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company. These are unusual honors for a Chinese engineer.

The inventor is now mechanical expert to the Commercial Press at which concern he perfected his model. He is only twenty-five years old and a native of Wusieh. Graduating from the Nanyang College he went to America as a Government scholar. At the Massachusetts Institute he obtained the B.Sc. degree in Shipbuilding, M.Sc. in Mechanical Engineering and B.Sc. in Aeronautical Engineering.

It is understood Mr. Chow also is working on a linotype machine for the Chinese language.

Mountains of Food for the Men Guarding Salonica



The movements of the Teutonic forces on the Serbian frontier still presage an attack by them on Salonica. Light skirmishes and artillery duels have already taken place and the Anglo-French forces are preparing for the big battle. Great quantities of munitions and food are being gathered at Salonica by the Anglo-French forces. The photograph shows great mountains of boxes containing "bully" beef and biscuits for the consumption of the British troops.

Berlin Admits Fault In Torpedoing Sussex; Will Pay Indemnity

Washington Investigating Sinking of Cymric; Consul Says Liner Wasn't Warned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, May 10.—Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, has notified the German Government that a fresh German Note is about to be sent. He intimates that the commander of the German submarine which torpedoed the cross-Channel liner, Sussex, has been punished and the German Government offers reparation.

The German Note regarding the Sussex declared that, while the German submarine Commander acted in the bona fide belief that he was facing a warship when he torpedoed the Sussex, nevertheless he formed his judgment too hastily and did not act in accordance with his instructions. Therefore, the Note admits frankly that the assurances given to the United States were not adhered to in this instance.

It expresses sincere regret at the deplorable accident, says that the Commander has been appropriately punished and offers an indemnity for the Americans injured.

New York, May 10.—America is investigating the sinking of the White Star liner Cymric. She is asking whether the liner was an auxiliary cruiser or a merchantman.

It is understood that the American Consul at Queenstown has reported to the State Department that the Cymric was torpedoed without warning. Three other submarine attacks on merchantmen are also attracting the attention of Washington.

Germany, today, semi-officially admits the torpedoing of the cross-Channel steamer Sussex and offers reparation to the United States.

REJECT SOCIALIST CALL TO RELEASE LIEBKNECHT

Reichstag Member Is Charged With Inciting Crowd At Potsdam Demonstration

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 11.—The Business Committee of the Reichstag has declined the Socialists' motion asking for the release of Dr. Liebknecht, a member of the Reichstag, and the postponement of his trial on a charge of inciting the crowd at the Potsdam demonstration on May 1.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 77.9 and the minimum 55.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 81.8 and 56.2.

Many Chapei Policemen Used Guns Is Evidence at Inquest

Indications Are They Expected Disguised Rebels, So Shot At Everyone on Sight

For the first time since the mysterious shooting on North Szechuen Road on May 2, definite and certain facts were made public at a Mixed Court inquest yesterday afternoon. The inquest was held in the death of four Chinese shot and killed on that night. A Portuguese and Japanese were also killed and fourteen other persons were wounded.

Several important truths were brought out at the hearing. All of them tend to disprove the announcement made by police headquarters that the shooting was done by "a Chapei policeman who ran amok." Some of the facts made clear by the evidence are:

That not one Chapei policeman, but several did the shooting.

That none of them were amok—though they might have been excited.

That the wounded Chapei man crawled through a hole in a bamboo fence after he had been wounded. Sgt. Elliot went to the police station for more ammunition and when he returned the wounded Chapei man had been taken away by his comrades.

That there was considerable firing after this one Chapei policeman had been mortally wounded.

The Chapei policeman would not have recognized Elliot and Village as Settlement police officers as both were in plain clothes.

The affair takes on more and more the appearance of a deplorable misunderstanding. There are strong indications that the Chapei police, who were expecting an outbreak, took everyone in sight for robbers or disguised rebels.

Mr. Gardin, British Assessor and Magistrate Wang heard the inquest. Mr. Nishida, Japanese Assessor, watched the case on behalf of his consulate. Mr. G. D. Musso appeared for the Chinese government, Mr. K. E. Newman watched the case for the police and Mr. Almeida appeared on behalf of the Portuguese Consul-General. The inquest was for the purpose of inquiring into the death of the Chinese postman, the Chinese girl student, and a Chinese watchmaker's assistant who died from wounds the day after the shooting.

Sgt. Elliot's Story

Sgt. Elliot was the first man called. He said that about 7.10 p.m. on May 2 he received a report at the North Szechuen Road police station that a Chapei constable was firing indiscriminately on the Settlement Road, and that he had already shot several persons. He ran toward the scene passing the body of the postman north of the entrance of Helen Terrace on the North Szechuen Road. Several wounded foreigners and a wounded Chinese constable of the Settlement also passed him. At

Magnolia Terrace he saw P. C. Village. Village was running south on the opposite side of the road.

"I then saw a Chapei policeman with a rifle," continued the witness. "Village approached and I was speaking to him when the Chapei policeman brought his rifle to his hip and fired one shot at Village. He missed. I took cover behind a telegraph pole and as the Chapei policeman reloaded I fired a shot with my revolver which brought him down."

"He lay a few seconds and grasping his rifle attempted to get up when I fired two or three more shots in quick succession. He then crawled through an opening in a bamboo fence and I lost sight of him. I did not see him again."

"Did you try to follow him?" asked the assessor.

"Didn't Follow Policeman"

"No, sir. I thought I was out of ammunition. I returned to the station for more men and ammunition. On my return to the scene I was informed that the wounded Chapei man had been removed by a squad of Chapei police."

The witness said that he could not identify the body of the man who died in the Red Cross hospital as the man he shot. After giving his direct story, Sgt. Elliot was examined by Mr. Newman and Mr. Musso. He said that he had six rounds in his revolver and that he fired four shots. They were all aimed at the Chapei policeman. He did not see any other Chapei police.

In answer to Mr. Musso, the sergeant said it was dark at the time. He was 38 feet from the man he shot—he had since measured it. He first saw the Chapei policeman come out of an alleyway near the Presbyterian Mission Press. He was walking across the road and Sgt. Elliot thought he was looking for the man who had been shot during the first firing.

"He was quite calm," added the witness.

He had heard shots as he ran down the road. To a query as to whether he was excited, the officer answered, "Perhaps I was."

"Wasn't there a report at the station that there was an armed robbery?" asked Mr. Musso.

"No. The report was that a Chapei policeman was shooting indiscriminately on the North Szechuen Road."

"Now, the same difficulty you had in distinguishing the man in the dark, he would have had in distinguishing you?"

"Yes, it was dark and I was in plain clothes."

"Elliot Wasn't Excited"

"You were very excited?"

"I was not, sir. I said before that perhaps I was excited. I went back toward the station and as I went I unloaded my revolver and discovered that I still had two live cartridges."

"But how can you say you were not very excited when you say that

(Continued on Page 2)

STILL MORE GUNS BEING BROUGHT UP TO BATTER VERDUN

Assault by Two Corps Gains Nothing, But Great Losses Are Suffered

ATTACK SLACKENS

Germans Again Repulsed In Desperate Attempt To Take Hill 287

TRENCH IS LOST

Move by French Captures Part of Position Near Mort Homme

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 11.—The Germans brought up masses of new heavy quick-firing artillery for the battle on the west of the Meuse and launched their attacks with forces consisting of two corps of Rheinisch and Pomeranian troops. They gained nothing, but suffered great losses. The official communique issued yesterday afternoon reported an appreciable slackening of German activities in the region of Verdun and French successes of minor importance elsewhere.

The communique in the evening reported: On the left of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, the Germans strongly attacked in the vicinity of Hill 287. They were completely repulsed, leaving prisoners in our hands.

A minor French attack on the slopes west of Mort Homme captured a portion of a German trench, 62 prisoners and two maxims.

A semi-official communique explains the French methods for meeting the German attacks at Verdun. It says that, under the deluge of large shells, the French begin to yield in small parts of their first line. Then, as soon as the storm has passed, the French infantry rush forward and re-capture them.

Precarious Gains

The enemy are incapable of holding the torn-up ground of which their bombardment enables them to effect a precarious occupation and any attempt to further advance is broken against our formidable obstacles.

There is a growing discrepancy between the efficiency of the enemy's heavy artillery and the strength of their infantry. Consequently, their repeated attacks bring them no tactical advantage, but only ever-growing losses, as, in warfare of this kind, the attack inevitably exhausts itself more than the defence.

The persistency of the enemy is no reason for alarm, but the reverse.

London, May 10.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was some mining activity at Fricourt, Souchez, Hulluch and Guinchy, but the situation is unchanged.

There was reciprocal artillery activity about Maricourt, Souchez and St. Eloi. Our artillery bombarded some enemy positions at Bois Selve, south of Meuse.

Repulse French Advance Guard near Height 304

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Official German telegram.—Headquarters, May 10.—Western theater.

—In the Argonne, the enemy, after a blasting, attempted to enter the German lines, but were repulsed. South-west of Height 304, the enemy's advanced detachments were driven further back. One picket was captured.

The new German positions on Height 304 were extended. German aviators copiously bombed the factories at Dombasle and Raon-l'Etape.

Berlin, May 9.—The Deutscher Ueberseesender reports: Major Morant, in commenting upon the latest advance on Verdun, points out that the attack is being made straight from the north and not from the wings. This has been done in order to avoid big losses, since an attack from the wings at Mort Homme would have to be executed under the fire of Fort

Marre, only 4 kilometers distant and of another fort only 6 kilometers distant.

A German attack from the wings at Hahcourt would be exposed to the fire of the French main position only 2 kilometers distant, on the Eme heights, which command the whole country to the north-west. The German attack on Verdun is based on the annihilating effect of the heavy German artillery.

The taking of the small western fortresses at the beginning of the war was only the prelude to the results now obtained by the artillery. In any case, the French are quite unable to compete with the German artillery and ammunition.

The immense French losses are partly due to the effects of the German artillery, but partly also to the tenacity of the French, who do not want to surrender their trenches. While it is generally supposed that the attacking forces have to be four times greater than the defenders, the number of the German troops around Verdun in reality is not even half as big as the French troops, who are estimated to number not less than 500,000 men.

This number represents half of the entire forces which France still has at her disposal for carrying on the war. Major Morant recalls that all German successes on the western, as well as on the eastern front, have been won with numerically inferior forces, and that the Austrians have now held back for over a year more than double the number of enemy troops. The principal element of victory, the quality and moral will of the troops, is steadily increasing on our side.

Shipping Strike Definitely Ended

(Continued from Page 1)

Guild. The skippers and officers showed their complete satisfaction with the result by giving hearty cheers for the consul-general, the vice-consul and for the companies.

Terms of Settlement

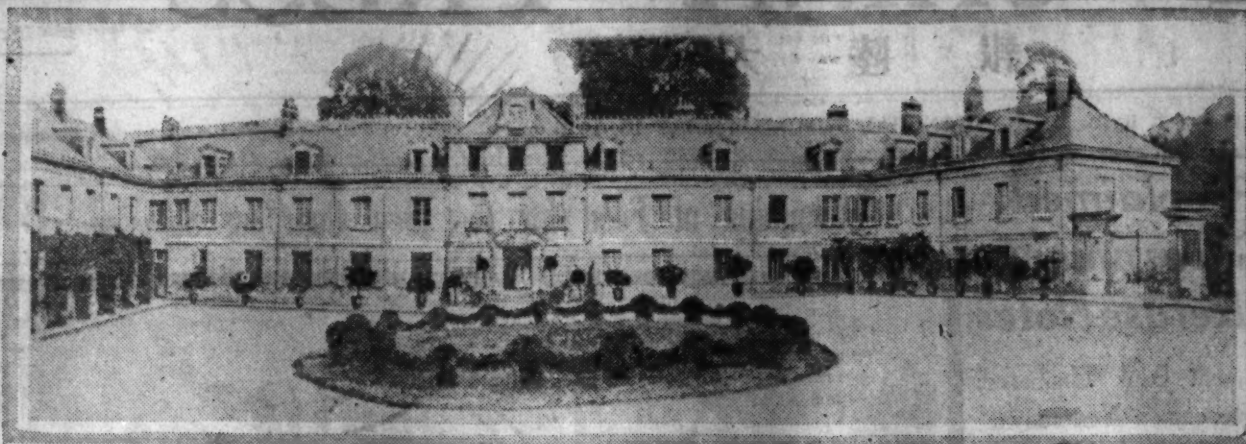
The terms of settlement are given below.

1. The Guild to have the right to write and receive letters direct from the companies. Matters dealt with may be referred by either party to a board of adjustment composed of one member of each fleet concerned, or a permanent representative, and one member of each company concerned, the Secretary of the Guild and H.B.M. Shipping Vice Consul as chairman. A stenographer to record proceedings of adjustment board if required by either party.

2. and 3. The companies to give a permanent increase, dating from January 1, 1916, of ten per cent for masters and five per cent for officers with a bonus of 15 per cent in each case, payable monthly, during the period of enhanced freights and for the current year 1916 certain, thus giving each class of officer the amount demanded for this year at least.

Meanwhile, before December 31, 1916, if it be shown to the satisfaction of the machinery now instituted (that is the Adjustment and Arbitration Boards) under demand No. 1, that the permanent increase is insufficient considering both the fair claims of the masters and officers based on conditions elsewhere and the equally fair claims of the companies and their shareholders, a further permanent increase would be

Chauncey Depew Turns Over Magnificent French Estate for Hospital



The magnificent chateau of Chauncey M. Depew, former U. S. Senator from New York, has been turned over to the French government for use as a hospital for wounded soldiers. Mr. Depew's chateau is one of the most magnificent of modern estates in France.

agreed to. This would not affect the bonus which would continue to be paid at whatever rate enhanced freights might justify.

Establish Pension Scheme

4 and 5. It is agreed that the companies establish, within a reasonable time, a pension scheme the terms of which will be fixed by the Adjustment Board and, if necessary, by the Arbitration Board.

6. It is agreed to grant nine months home leave on half pay after five years' service, subject to the exigencies of the service.

7. A first class, intermediate, return passage for masters.

8. A second class, mail, return passage for officers.

9. Masters and officers to be at liberty to choose the route they will travel by and to receive the standard price of a return ticket in lieu thereof should they elect to travel by another route, it being agreed that "the standard price" indicates the P. and O. ordinary rate.

10. The re-instatement in the company, with seniority rank and pay for the time they have been absent, of all masters and officers now serving their country, it being agreed that such masters and officers do not draw pay for the time they have been absent serving their country.

The settlement with the engineers' guild was practically the same.

The primary motive of the strike was recognition of the guilds. Before the time expired the companies were told that if they would recognize the organizations, action would be held up for 15 days on the other demands. The companies stood by their old attitude of non-recognition of the guilds—and the walk out followed.

Many Chapel Policemen Used

(Continued from Page 1)

you thought you were out of ammunition?"

"I thought I was out of ammunition because I fired four shots and after that pulled the trigger twice without any result."

He then took his revolver and showed that by pulling the trigger only half way back, the cylinder would turn without any shot being fired.

"After pulling the trigger half way and missing fire, did you try again?"

"Yes. I pulled the second time and the same thing happened."

On his return to the scene the body of the Chinese girl was pointed out to him in Helen Terrace, Mr. Musso asked if he would be surprised to hear that there were two holes in the wall in Helen Terrace near where the girl was. The witness said he had seen the holes.

"Did you see the lead inside?"

"No."

"Would you be surprised to know that a trace of lead was found in these holes which is not the kind that comes from Mauser bullets?"

"I don't know about that. I did not fire in that direction."

P. C. Village Describes Affair

Foreign Constable John Village was the next witness. He said that on the night he was in plain clothes and was unarmed. He heard whistles being blown and he ran south on the Szechuen Road. When he passed the entrance of Magnolia Terrace he saw the Chapel policeman in the middle of the road walking slowly in the same direction.

"I passed him and called to attract his attention," said the constable. "He turned and looked at me. He was carrying his rifle. He brought this to his right hip and fired at me. He then stepped back as if to see the result of his shot. He was in the act of reloading when I heard a second shot and the Chapel policeman went down. I then turned and took cover in a coal shop. I heard several more shots while I was there and started to go out of the shop when I heard firing to the south."

"Did you emerge then?"

"No. I remained in the shop until the firing finished. The shots appeared to be about 100 yards from where I was. I don't know how many there were—quite a number."

Only Saw One Policeman

The witness said that he could see the man who shot at him very plainly as the two were then almost under an electric light. He said that he did not see any other Chapel policemen. He went up to the Police station after he left the shop. Mr. Musso asked who blew the police whistle that he heard. The witness couldn't say.

"Was it the Chapel policeman blowing the whistle?"

"I couldn't say."

The witness gave important testimony concerning this Chapel man before he was shot at. Village said

he heard a shot as he first started south on the road. He then heard a second shot. At this time he was about 50 yards from the Chapel policeman.

"Did you see any flash from his gun?" asked Mr. Musso.

"No," was the answer. "The first time I saw the Chapel man fire was when he shot at me."

Mr. C. E. Tyreman, of 32 Helen Terrace, corroborated what the police officers said. He was walking down the North Szechuen Road when the firing began. He saw Sgt. Elliot and P. C. Village running toward the shooting and he followed.

"The Chapel policeman appeared to be quite cool," he said.

He saw the shooting of this man and returned to Helen Terrace where he found the body of the Chinese girl.

The inquest was adjourned to a date yet to be set.

Indo-China Revolt; Young King Flees

Brought Back to His Palace; Governor Cancels Journey, Strengthens Garrisons

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Canton, May 11.—An official communication of the Governor-General of Indo-China states: Revolts have broken out in the provinces of Bolong and Kuang-nam. At the same time, the flight of the young King Day-Tan was discovered.

The King has been brought back to his palace. The Governor-General has been forced to delay his departure for France, via Tokio and has gone to Hue.

The garrisons of Turan and Hue have been strengthened.

CHEN YI IS INSISTING ON YUAN'S ABDICATION

Yet Warns Against Spreading Rumors Announcing Independence of Szechuen

GEN. FENG'S CONFERENCE

Fifteen Provinces in Agreement; Will Probably Vote To Retain Yuan

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Chungking, May 11.—Chen Yi, Chiangchun of Szechuen, has published a declaration addressed to all civil and military officials of his province, that he is insisting upon the abdication of Yuan Shih-k'ai. The declaration of independence is not mentioned. On the contrary, Chen Yi warns everybody from spreading rumors about an announcement of independence, which are detrimental to the keeping of peace and order.

General Tsao Kun, Chief Commander of the Northern troops in Szechuen, is taking a reserved attitude vis-a-vis these developments.

Peking, May 12.—Fifteen provinces have already agreed with the proposal made by General Feng Kuo-chang to send delegates to a conference at Nanking. The conference will probably vote in favor of retaining Yuan Shih-k'ai in office. It is, however, uncertain whether Yuan Shih-k'ai will remain.

One of the chief causes for speeding convening the conference is the establishment of an independent military Government in Canton. The meeting of the provincial representatives in Nanking will probably take place on the 20th inst.

Gen. Feng's Determination

According to the Kuo-chuan-pao, General Feng Kuo-chang is reported

to have declared that he will fight to the utmost, should the Southerners adhere to their reasonless demands.

Yesterday, in the Chun-jen-tang of the Presidential Palace, an important conference was held. Besides Yuan Shih-k'ai, all the Ministers of the Cabinet and high military officials, as well as the advisors of the President, were present. A definite policy of the Government towards the Southern party has been decided upon.

Premier Tuan Chi-jui has proposed that the provisional National Assembly to be convened in Peking should consist of 125 members, each province, including Tibet, Mongolia and Kokonor, sending five delegates, elected by the local military and civil authorities, with the approval of the gentry.

Okuma Details Policy

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) carries the following despatch:

Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, addressed a conference of the Governors of the prefectures, held at Tokio on May 10, and among other matters he made a statement as follows:—

The situation in our neighboring state (China) has not been settled peacefully as yet, and there are still many complications, which facts are deeply regretted by us. The Empire of Japan has always one principle, namely, to maintain the peace and order in the Far East, which is the foundation of Japan's foreign policy, and that fact may be proved historically.

In the present Chinese problems the policy of Japan is also based on this principle and I believe that the European and the American powers interested in China doubtless clearly understand Japan's sincere intention.

There may be a certain party in China which doubts the real intention of Japan but if such parties will carefully study with attention the real developments of events without any prejudice such persons may be able to recognize Japan's attitude as right and just and Japan's good intentions, and sympathize with her. Thus the friendly relations of the two powers, China and Japan, will become more intimate than ever without doubt.

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A Cross-Channel Aerobus To Carry Sixteen Passengers

Air Problems and Novelities—What France is Doing—
Chasers and Bomb Droppers

By Lord Northcliffe

Is France in advance of Great Britain in the matter of aviation?

On the whole she is, and in some directions she is far in advance. This result should have arrived is not to be wondered at, seeing that much of the pioneer work, after the inception of the aeroplane by the Wrights, was accomplished by Frenchmen, most of whose names are well known to us in England.

The French resemble ourselves in certain respects, and one of them in the exercise of the faculty of criticism. They criticise their government and their air service just as much as we do ours, and, being a military nation and understanding soldiering, they strongly criticise their generals and get rid of inefficient with characteristic speed.

In Germany efficiency is arrived at, not by public criticism, but by the tradition, handed down from the time of Frederick the Great, of every man being responsible for his own job.

The French people are extremely indignant that any German Zeppelin or any German aeroplane should have ever visited Paris, and on the occasion of the last very feeble raid they at once got rid of the politician responsible.

Considering that Paris is only half an hour by aeroplane from the German lines and three-quarters of an hour by Zeppelin, the French people have little to complain of by comparison with our own sufferings. The reason the Zeppelins and aeroplanes cannot get to Paris is the fact, well known to the Germans, that the French, who are not cowering under the ridiculous darkness of London, have provided themselves with such offensive and defensive aircraft as to make the Hun realise that it is much safer to make the longer journey to England than the short trip to Paris.

I do not propose to reveal any of the preparations so freely and generously shown to me by the French.

Rather will I describe in general terms the fascinating hours I spent with M. Bleriot, and a delightful morning at the Paris air defence headquarters with Commandant Leclerc.

M. Bleriot will go down in history for all time as the man who first warned the British public that Great Britain is no longer an island by racing across the Channel and descending at Dover on Sunday morning, July 25, 1909.

He is one of the very greatest living authorities on the aeroplane, and unlike most prophets, who have honor save in their own country, is so regarded in France. Together with the English Farman brothers and the Voisins, he is said to have made a great fortune by his air work, every centime of which he thoroughly deserves. It seems a quarter of a century ago, though it is only a very few years, since a little company of us used to go out every morning at daylight to Issy from Paris to watch Bleriot, and the two Farman brothers, Santos Dumont, and others trying to raise themselves from the ground in their first aeroplanes.

FLASH LIGHT PHOTOS

A scientific job, every body with eyes open, no smoke. Proofs submitted same evening

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New Military Governor Of Paris Is a Strategist



GEN. DUBAIL

Gen. Dubail, to whom credit for the turning of the Germans on the Marne has been given, recently was named as the Military Governor of Paris. In view of the fact that the safety of the French capital rests with the Military Governor, the situation is a most responsible one. In this picture Gen. Dubail is wearing the steel trench helmet.

ing aeroplanes are manned by two pilots, and this new type gives each pilot absolute freedom to fire at any angle.

The second type of aeroplane," said M. Bleriot, "is the bomb dropper, lightly armed, of course, in case of attack, and also armored. It is chiefly for the purpose of carrying a great weight of bombs. Here again comes the great difficulty of engine weight. Every ounce of weight in the engine means so much less weight of bombs to be carried and so much less petrol for long journeys. An aeroplane is like a horse. It cannot, with the present design,

carry great weight and go at great speed at the same time.

"I could today," M. Bleriot added, "if the war were not occupying every moment of our lives, easily construct a slow aeroplane for regular Channel service from Dover to Calais, carrying say, sixteen people and performing the distance in practically every kind of weather, except gales, in half an hour. Such a machine, which would, of course, be a giant, would be of no use in warfare."

I saw a number of bomb-droppers, which I will not describe in detail, though I may say here that there can be very few secrets between the various armies in the matter of flying. Each side has brought down specimens of practically almost every kind of the other's machines.

"The third type of aeroplane," M. Bleriot continued, "is a machine for watching the result of artillery fire and signalling to the gunner as to whether or not he has made a hit. A machine of this type is not necessarily as fast as a chaser, though it must be sufficiently fast to escape from quick enemy machines that may be sent up at any time to attack it. Such a plane must as nearly as possible be able to hover. It carries two men, a pilot and an observer. The observer must have the best eyes in the world, and understand the use of powerful glasses at high speed. It is he who watches the effect of the shells of his own artillery and signals by flash or by wireless exactly where each shell has fallen. In the old day gunners were able to watch the result of their shooting, but today, when artillery battles are fought at anything from three to six or seven miles, observation from a height or advanced trench (by telephone) is essential for success."

"The fourth type," said M. Bleriot, "is used for aerial photography, which plays an immensely important part in the kind of warfare that is taking place. These are manned by one or two pilots. Into the lower

(Continued on Page 4)

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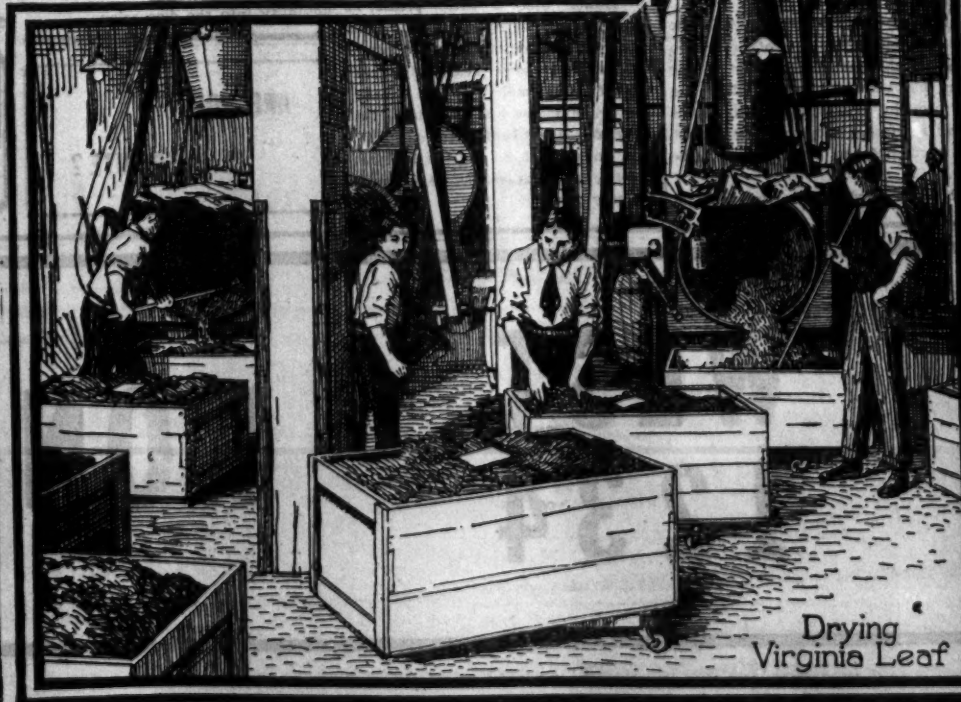
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A Cross-Channel Aerobus for Sixteen

(Continued from Page 3)
part of the little carriage in which the flying-man sits is inserted a telescopic camera. All over the seat of war are travelling motor "dark rooms." The flying-man knows where one of these is situated, descends with his films, which are speedily developed, and prints taken which are in the hands of the artillery observers with extraordinary rapidity. The Germans use this means of observation extensively.

My drive to Buc and to the flying testing ground of M. Bleriot was full of interest. M. Bleriot was kind enough to say that The Daily Mail had done so much to develop aircraft that he would do anything in his power to assist me in making me au fait with the very latest developments. He told me a great deal which I have no intention of publishing.

At Buc I found, to my pleasure, M. Salmet, whose name is perhaps better known to Englishmen than that of any other French flying man. He used to be known as The Daily Mail flier, and assisted The Daily Mail air propaganda all over England and Scotland and Ireland for a long time. Salmet is now one of the most distinguished fliers in France. It was he who headed and organised the great raid on Karlsruhe which caused such great consternation in Germany.

He described to me the now well-known wedge or arrow formation, copying the example of wild ducks in their flights, which is adopted for these raids, the bomb droppers being within the wedge and the fighting and protecting aeroplanes on the outside. Salmet rejoices in his work and his life, and has charge of a veritable aerial dreadnought which I will not describe. Buc has long been known as one of the great flying centers of the world. It was there I saw more flying machines in the air at one time than I had ever seen before, and all of them being tested. They were departing and arriving in scores.

At Buc I saw, too, a brand new German aeroplane of the latest type. The French have quite a collection of new German aeroplanes. Why some of them should be completely undamaged is a mystery of considerable interest which I have unravelled.

I must not detail what I witnessed at Buc, but will only remark that the Germans would not have been cheered up by what I saw of French numbers and prowess.

When we arrived at M. Bleriot's own flying ground a violent electric storm was in progress on the horizon. It did not seem to perturb either the English or French fliers who were there. Quite a number were learning in a little machine which M. Bleriot calls his "penguin," which has only the tiniest of wings and is barely able to lift from the ground. Others were testing various types of new machines, and M. Bleriot was visibly pleased when his foreman told him that they had completed, tested, and dispatched, to where I will not say, a certain large number of machines already that day.

M. Bleriot knows all about English engines and we discussed them on our drive back to Paris.

"They are all too heavy," he said, "like our own."

"And the Germans?" I asked.

"Equally too heavy."

"What do you think of the German machines on the whole?" I inquired.

"Good enough," he answered, "but clumsy. You will remember that German machine-gun fitting I showed you. Could anything be more awkward for the pilot?"

I remembered a remark that Orville Wright, one of the brothers who invented the aeroplane, made to me after his visit to Berlin, where he had been in connection with some flying matters. "German aeroplanes are good, but too standardised," he said.

"Too standardised" is the fault of

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



INDOOR SPORTS
PULLING A BUM JOKE
IN A SMALL TOWN
MERRY MUCILAGE PARLOR

the whole German organisation, I thought. Standardisation is all very well, and in England we have not enough of it, but over standardisation renders the introduction of new types of guns or shells or what not almost impossible once a government has determined on a certain standard. Standardisation in regard to typewriter parts probably delayed for years the introduction of the obvious advantage of visible typewriting. Standardisation of a variable machine, like the aeroplane, while improvements are taking place at the present moment almost every week can easily become a danger.

Next morning I went out with my friend, M. George Prade, the well-known French writer and one of the great authorities on aviation, to one of the air defense centres of Paris and had a most interesting discussion there with the various officers as to the lighting of London. Paris is darkened, though only slightly, and I do not know on what system or if there be any system.

I saw a group of young men who had practised night flying for a long time and who have been over Paris hour after hour in the darkness. One of them knew London very well indeed and spoke English perfectly.

"You cannot hide London," he said, "nor can we hide Paris. If you drain the Thames dry, knock down St. Paul's, blow up the White City, level Hampstead Heath, flatten the Houses of Parliament, and do away with the Tower Bridge you can disguise London. If we had not the Seine, Notre Dame, Sacre Coeur, the Eiffel Tower, and other trifles of that kind we could disguise Paris."

It is now known that young de Lesseps, whom I had the pleasure of meeting at the flying ground, pursued for forty-five minutes and mortally damaged one of the Zeppelins, which fell, a complete wreck, into the German lines. The Germans, as was revealed by a Dutch paper, gathered up the debris in many wagons and had the nerve to label them, "Remains of French dirigible shot down yesterday."

For this daring deed de Lesseps merely received the Cross of the Legion of Honor and a little praise, so quickly does one event in the war obliterate another in the public mind.

It may give some idea of the nearness of the Germans to Paris to know that when I saw him he had just descended after being over the German lines, which he had left but five-and-twenty minutes before.—London Evening News.

Germany to Gain Hour Moving Clocks Ahead

Berlin, April 6.—The German Federal Council has passed a measure providing that, on May 1, all clocks shall be set ahead one hour. The measure was proposed for hygienic and economic reasons, as lengthening working time during daylight and decreasing the necessity for artificial light.

NERVE INJURIES IN WAR

Medical Discussion in Paris Reveals Remarkable Cases

Paris, April 9.—The present war has been productive of many nervous affections, both organic and functional. The Societe de Neurologie has just concluded a session here which was attended by representatives from all the military centres for neurological work in France. The British War Office sent Colonel Aldren Turner, and Colonels Gordon Holmes and Percy Sargent represented the neurological centre in Boulogne. Dr. Head was present on behalf of the National Health Commissioners. The Italian Government also sent a representative.

The whole session was devoted to a series of the discussions each of which ended in the formulation of a number of practical conclusions. M. Pierre Marie spoke of the difficulty in determining what course to pursue in regard to soldiers who had been wounded in the head but had suffered no grave injury of the brain. Many speakers pointed out that these men were "unstable" and might become a source of weakness at the front. Their memory was often weakened, especially for orders. They were liable to develop headache and become sleepless, also easily tired. The conclusion was that these men should be watched on duty for three months at least before returning to the firing line.

M. Pabinski showed some remarkable cases where a purely functional paralysis had led to changes in the tissues of the affected limb which could not be removed by suggestion. He earnestly implored that these patients should be sent in an early stage to the nearest neurological centre in order to give them a chance of being cured.

M. Vincent described from personal experience at the front the nervous conditions arising from the discharge of large quantities of high explosive as in the missile of a mine thrower and on the springing of a mine.

All the questions discussed bore a direct relation to the war, and the debates were of lively character, especially when the meeting came to draw up its formal conclusions. Many patients returned to their posts at the front on the close of the last sitting. Their presence brought a wonderful air of freshness and actuality into the discussions.

ARE YOU
A HYPOCRITE?

HOUD SHOTS HUNTER

Strikes Gun Trigger and Load of Shot Pierces Smith's Breast

Goshen, N. Y., April 11.—Norman Smith, twenty-three, is a patient at the Orange County Farms Hospital, near here, as the result of an accident which occurred yesterday while he was hunting foxes. Smith stopped to rest, placing the stock of the gun on

the ground and leaning on the barrel. One of his three hounds struck the trigger, causing the gun to discharge a load of shot, which entered Smith's left breast and came out above the shoulder blade.

He was able to walk to a farm house, where he fell from weakness caused by loss of blood. At the hospital it is expected he will recover unless blood poison or pneumonia develops.



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Poor Mother Goose; She's Out of School

Her Ditties, Gov. Hall Thinks, Are An Insult To Louisiana Farmers

New Orleans, April 11.—The Louisiana State Board of Education has put its foot down on Mother Goose's rhymes today, throwing out a reader series because of these ditties in them. Gov. L. E. Hall, Prof. R. K. Boney of Duckport, Prof. L. H. Gosserand of New Orleans and Prof. D. M. Atkins of Arcadia, four members of the board who are Democrats, plantation born and reared, thought they belittled the farmer.

"Now," said Gov. Hall, "look at this rhyme:

A gentleman rides gallop-trot,
And a farmer rides hobble-de-hoy.
"I won't vote for a reader that contains such reflections on the Louisiana farmer."

The Executive cited others he classed as absurd and belittling to "that class the city folks sneeringly refer to as hayseeds and rubes."

State Superintendent of Education T. H. Harris and other members of the board fought valiantly for the rhymes, but were outvoted.

Beauty and Brains Often Mark a Girl

Miss Thorpe, of Vassar, Cited By President McCracken As Embodying Both

Cincinnati, April 6.—President Henry Noble McCracken of Vassar College, made several addresses here today. In one to the Cincinnati graduates he combatted the idea that beauty and brains seldom go together. The subject came up when he was asked about the famous Daisy Chain at Vassar, and if the chain had not been abolished because of the premium it put upon beauty.

He said the Daisy Chain had given way simply for a pageant, so more students could take part, and that he found class leaders in the college were pronounced beauties. He mentioned particularly Miss Ann Thorpe, grand-daughter of the poet Longfellow.

"Miss Thorpe is a remarkably beautiful girl," he said, "and also is extraordinarily high in intellect."

Miss Thorpe had declined the Presidency of the senior class this term, he added, to continue her work in the "Maid's Club," which seemed to be solving the servant problem. Vassar was the most democratic college in the country, he declared, and of the 1,000 students, 250 were working their way through.

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SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

CAPT. BARRETT DEFEATS MR. PORTER IN BILLIARDS

Wins Handicap Game Easily; Arranged by Shanghai Club For War Charity

The special handicap billiards championship match held by the Amateur Billiards Association resulted last night in the victory of Captain E. I. M. Barrett over Mr. C. W. Porter by 1000 to 684. Mr. Porter gave his opponent a handicap of 350 points at the beginning. The match was played at the Shanghai Club and was organized by the club for war fund purposes.

A good sum was realized and it will be sent to members of the Shanghai Contingent who may be in any sort of distress at the front.

The average of both contestants was 9. Mr. Porter was at the table 82 times. He was in bad "joss" all through the match while Capt. Barrett was at his best and played a game that an angel couldn't have beaten. The high break of 62 was made by the winner. His other breaks were, 25, 24, 23, 28, 24, 24, 22, 29, 31, 23, 22. Mr. Porter's best breaks were, 31, 32, 29, 48, 29, 35, 21, 23, 22, 37, 26. Mr. Porter won the open championship at the end of the recent matches.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SPORTS

The 11th annual athletic meet of the Public School for Chinese will be held this afternoon. The following events will be contested.

- 1.—100 yards Junior (Heats)
- 2.—100 yards Senior (Heats)
- 3.—Junior Hop-Skip-and-Jump
- 4.—100 yards Junior (Final)
- 5.—100 yards Senior (Final)
- 6.—Junior High Jump
- 7.—Senior High Jump
- 8.—100 yards "Old Boys" Race
- 9.—440 yards Junior Handicap
- 10.—440 yards Senior Handicap
- 11.—Wheelbarrow Race
- 12.—Junior Hurdles (Heats)
- 13.—Senior Hurdles (Heats)
- 14.—Potato Race (Heats)
- 15.—Tug-of-War
- 16.—Junior Hurdles (Final)
- 17.—Senior Hurdles (Final)
- 18.—Jockey Race (Junior)
- 19.—Tug-of-War
- 20.—Senior Hop-Skip-and-Jump
- 21.—220 yards Junior Handicap
- 22.—220 yards Senior Handicap
- 23.—Tug-of-War (Final)
- 24.—Boy Scouts' Display
- 25.—Potato Race (Final)
- 26.—Medicine Ball Race (Forms IV, V, VI)
- 27.—Long Jump (Senior and Junior)
- 28.—Putting the Weight (Senior and Junior)

Presentation of Prizes by Mrs. G. S. Foster Kemp in the Assembly Hall.

LAWN BOWLS

Rinks of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club will be opened for the season on Wednesday afternoon. On that day a match will be played between teams chosen by Mr. A. Stephen and Mr. J. D. Gahne.

Off-Day Race Meeting Starts 1.45 p.m. Today

The race course has dried up well after its soaking of last Wednesday and, with Siccawel talking of fine weather again, good sport, under favorable conditions, may be expected at the off-day of the Spring meeting this afternoon. The first saddling bell goes at 1.30 p.m. and a quarter of an hour later the starter will send the first batch away for the Candlelight Cup.

Including the ever-popular mafcoo

S. R. A. Ladies Prize Competition

The following is the result of the draw for the above named competition which will take on Sunday, 14th inst., at 1.30 p.m. Altogether 140 entries were received (2 less than last year) and the Committee have increased the number of prizes to twelve. The competition will be contested on even terms, as "E" class will receive an allowance of 3 points, "C" class 5 points and "D" class 7 points on the aggregate scores for the three ranges (200, 500 and 600 yds.)

Champions	First Lady	Second Lady
Aldridge T. H. U.	Mrs. A. S. Chang	Mrs. W. J. E. Forsyth
Adamson A. Q.	Miss J. Crighton	" R. Simms
Blagden A. H.	Mrs. P. Takata	" J. Johansen
Bell J. G.	Miss Law	
Brodie N. C.	Mrs. J. Shaw	
do Jr.	" T. Crookdale	
Blackwood W. H.	Miss M. Oliveira	Miss Woodward
Britton T. C.	Mrs. Lobinger	Mrs. C. Gutierrez
Bonichi F.	" K. Lancaster	" J. Cogan
Bianchi C.	Miss C. Richards	Miss A. P. Thorson
Bedoni C.	" D. Noble	" C. Turnbull
Bertles L.	" Mochidzuki	
Bowman W. S.	" Sherman	
Cabeldu A.	Mrs. E. H. Lynch	Mrs. Eric Moller
Carlson E. M.	" Noodi	
Collaco A. M.	Miss Inamura	
Cole R. G. H.	Mrs. J. R. Hykes	
Crighton A. C.	" Percy Fowler	
Chapman B. S.	Miss Yoshida	Mrs. Percy Crighton
Crus P. M.	Mrs. P. G. Tate	" J. C. Thomson
Davis A. C.	Miss N. Noble	" H. W. Dady
Dahl A.	Mrs. S. Yoshida	Miss Alda Franco
Dalby H. W.	" K. J. Pullen	
Dampsey	Miss V. Richards	Mrs. H. Lambert
Forsyth W. J. E.	" Chang	" J. M. E. Pereira
Glover C. W.	" M. Richards	Miss K. Dawe
Hall C. L.	" L. Maraden	Mrs. C. Bedoni
Hori Y.	Mrs. J. Tuxford	Miss Couper Patrick
Hughes A. J.	Miss K. Takahashi	
Hykes R. K.	Mrs. O. D. Rasmussen	Mrs. E. S. Wilkinson
Ilbert O. L.	Miss T. Sugihara	" W. H. Harvey
Inauaka D.	Mrs. A. H. Blagden	" J. H. Morgan
Inouye S.	Miss O. Morton	" W. J. Hawkins
Ijima M.	Mrs. S. A. Ransom	Miss M. Noble
Johansen J.	" T. T. Yui	Mrs. P. Victal
Kodaira H.	Miss M. Webster	Miss Jean Monk
Keating P. J.	" A. Gutierrez	Mrs. A. M. Morgan
Kawayama S.	Mrs. B. S. Wong	" A. J. Hughes
Lambert H. W.	" A. A. Crawford	
Lancaster W. O.	" A. C. Barradas	
Martin T. J.	Miss Peggy Lynch	Miss Lynch
Marshall C. W.	Mrs. C. W. Marshall	Miss Dina Remedios
Main J. R.	" K. McKelvie	
Matthews C.	Miss C. Webster	Mrs. John Prentice
Matsuno C.	" C. R. E. Harris	Miss Trueman
Macbeth J.	Mrs. R. G. H. Cole	
Monk W. J.	" D. McAllister	Mrs. A. H. Aiers
Murphy W. G. R.	Miss L. Xavier	" Lucy Rogers
McAllister D.	" S. Johansen	
McKelvie K.	Mrs. H. Kodaira	
McGregor S. W. B.	" A. C. Silva	
Muller L.	" T. Spring	Mrs. R. P. Carneiro
Nagake T.	Miss Rona Cole	Miss C. Remedios
Nellem L.	Mrs. Ivonne Crighton	
Neumann E.	" B. Aiers	
Newman F. B.	Mrs. M. J. Timmins	Mrs. M. Concoff
Nilsen F.	Miss Aldridge	
Ok N.	Mrs. Lobinger	Mrs. D. M. Zung
Powers W. C.	" O. L. Ilbert	
Paterson A.	" W. J. Monk	Mrs. W. S. Graham
Prdeaux B. T.	" T. H. Morton	Miss Lizaura Carneiro
H. Couper Patrick	" G. J. Turnbull	
Pennywit J.	" E. Marques Souza	
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Ransom S. A.	Mrs. C. Christiansen	Miss K. Trueman
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Riggs J. P.	Miss A. G. Morton	
Rutherford C. H.	Mrs. F. M. Remedios	
Stormes G. B.	" S. Bayes Davy	
Sauer W. E.	Miss F. Green	Miss H. A. Brown
Sinclair J.	Mrs. Watanabe	
Smith W. G.	" T. E. Trueman	Miss D. Ilbert
Straumann E.	" J. T. Diselduff	
Swan A. H.	" L. d'Encarnacao	
Takata P.	Miss A. L. Morton	
Tate P. G.	Mrs. C. Richards	Miss G. Sherman
Tanaka Y.	Miss E. Remedios	
Thomson C. E. M.	" T. Sanches	Mrs. F. J. Vaughan
Tuxford J.	" Matthews	
Vaughan F. F.	" M. Fowler	
Wanostrecht D.	Mrs. J. Noble	
Watson W. E.	" G. B. Stormes	
Wells E. W.	" Genin	
White A. G.	" A. H. Aiers	
Watanabe G.	" R. A. Cringle	
Watanabe T.	" G. Coulton	
Woo B. Y.	" P. G. Tate	
Woo G. Y.	" A. M. Collaco	
Young R. C.	" C. Matthews	Mrs. T. H. U. Aldridge
Yamaoka Y.	" S. W. B. McGregor	Miss H. Couper Patrick
Zilling E.	Miss M. Anderson	

race, there are nine events on the card and matches may be run in between. The three big contests are the Spring Handicap (mile and a quarter), the Grand National Steeplechase and the Griffins' Handicap (mile and a quarter).

For the former, Battle Dawn, at 154 lbs., looks pretty good. In the Grand National, Borneo is entered. Everyone says the pony has got to wear out some time—but he still keeps winning.

The Griffins' Handicap might very well fall to Cocos Chief or Tuld Tuli. The latter's stable companion, White Nile, which was such a fancy at the big meeting, is in at the same weight, 155 lbs., but it has not shown such good form in racing.

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SIX
EIGHT
BROADWAY

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No. 1899

News Brevities

It is announced that the \$1,000 compensation to be paid to families of those who were lost on the Hainyu, refers only to the Chinese crew and not to the soldiers.

The Astor House Hotel advertises that a special dance will take place in the ballroom tonight, dancing commencing at 10.30. Supper will be served at 12.30.

After a period of inactivity, a band of armed robbers appeared in the Settlement last night and made a record haul. Four men entered the home of a rich merchant at No. 129 Sinza Road and robbed the place of \$10,200 in money and jewelry. The men were armed with revolvers and knives. There were seven maids and amahs in the place at the time. The robbers locked the women in one room and ransacked the house. All the robbers escaped. The victim is a member of the important Er King merchandise store at No. 65 Nanking Road.

W.C.T.U.'s PROGRAM


The program for the debate at the "first birthday" lawn party of the W. C. T. U. to be held this afternoon at No. 75 Route Vallon is given below:

Moderator.—Judge C. S. Lobinger of the United States Court for China.

Subject: Total Abstinence versus Temperance. Affirmative: Dr. John Darroch, Mr. C. W. Rankin. Negative: Mr. C. L. Boynton and Mr. W. B. Pettus. Judge of debate.—Mr. Skinner Turner, Assistant Judge of British Supreme Court of China. Each speaker will be allowed ten minutes for argument and three minutes for rebuttal.

The science department of the Y. M. C. A. has loaned an interesting exhibit which will be on display during the afternoon.

The above, together with music and tea, bid fair to make a most enjoyable time.



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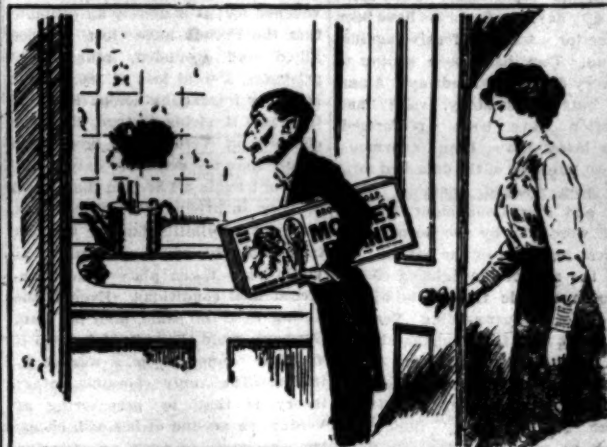
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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

The weather in the Central and Southern districts. Southern cyclonic winds on the Petchili Bay.

SHANGHAI, MAY 13, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Eighty Days of Battle

Under the caption "Fifty Days of Battle" the New York Times of April 12 published the following interesting reflections on the Battle of Verdun. The struggle has now lasted eighty days but the remarks of the Times in a general way, still apply:

In the manuals Verdun is spoken of as a first-class fortress, facing German Lorraine, on the road from Metz to Paris. Outside the great fortress itself, spreading like the rays of a fan toward the traditional enemy, lie a number of detached forts, sixteen or more, posted according to advantages of the topography. For more than fifty days the Germans have been conducting a terrific offensive against Verdun. They have been willing to pay very dearly for headway. Amazing feats of strategy, valor, and invention have been performed. Their losses have been enormous. And yet only two of the detached forts have been reached, namely, Fort Vaux and Fort Douaumont, both of which were won by the Germans in the first fortnight of the battle.

All the rest of the fighting so far has been outside the circle of detached forts surrounding Verdun. For nearly half the time the city of Verdun has been on fire from shells dropped into it by the big German mortars but that has been a detail of the picture hardly important enough to mention. The city has been abandoned by civilians. The great first-class fortress is practically undefended. It was "unclassified" and disregarded months ago, after Liege and Antwerp.

This greatest battle of the war so far has taken place, that is to say, outside of forts almost entirely. The fighting has been on hilltops, in ravines, in forests, in village streets, and in open spaces. In the struggle "west of the Meuse," where the Germans have been striking downward with all their strength apparently hoping to reach and break the railroad line running westward from Verdun—in this area, with all the deadly fighting that has taken place, not a single fort has yet been reached. The name of one has not been mentioned. A little patch of woods, a hill, a slight eminence commanding a road or valley—these and not forts have been the things contended for.

The meaning is that at Verdun the essential character of modern warfare has been revealed. The indestructible elements of combat have survived through fierce competition. The value of a fort has fallen; the value of a man has risen. The fort is rigid, fixed, a place of refuge, a point to defend, a liability, perhaps. A man is flexible. He has intelligence. He will fight, advance, or retreat, as the case requires. He will improvise fortifications. It is a wonderful picture the eye-witnesses give of a lot of men falling flat on their stomachs, under fire, digging themselves into the ground where they lie, disappearing as you look. Or behind a line of barrier fire a line of men, passing materials from hand to hand, will build works of defense with incredible facility. The barrier fire ceases, and behold! as if a curtain had lifted on an unexpected scene, there now is a field fort of upraised earth, furnished with all the implements of defense, including machine guns.

The skill with which these feats are performed is born of necessity and has developed as rapidly on one side as on the other. It has revised theories of strategy and altered the practice of war. And it bears upon the question so often asked: "What if the Germans took Verdun?" Well, what if they did? It would be a prize they had never fought for really. They might use it as a depot. It would have been purchased by a kind of serial sacrifice, of which each bloody chapter was a hill, a bit of woods, or some accident of landscape. And between Verdun and Paris would lie not here and there a fortress to be gloriously stormed, but 140 miles of like terrain, to be purchased in the same desperate, heartbreaking manner.

It is no longer a question of taking Verdun. It is an equation in the cost of penetration. Guns, ammunition, men, and transportation are the factors. Recently The Times correspondent gave an astonishing picture,

from behind the German lines, of a flexible system of narrow-gauge railway, built section by section ahead of the little trains that carried ammunition into the great smoke pall—right up to the line of fire. Other and larger trains were bringing it out of Germany and piling it in mountains for the little trains to take from. He was witnessing preparations for the renewal of the German offensive which began Sunday.

It is too soon to characterize the new activity. It may be the second major phase of the battle of Verdun. It may come to be called the second battle, or it may turn out to be only a great effort to consolidate and make tenable the ground already gained, as is the opinion of some of the French experts. The Germans call it a process of "hammering," just to be hitting the enemy as hard as they can. Whether they could afford to keep that up would depend on the ratio of loss, and information on that subject has to be accepted with discrimination.

It is impossible for either side to do more than guess at the other's losses; each would tend to guess the other's as high as possible and to minimize its own. The French War Office says the Germans have lost 260,000. The only corresponding guess on the other side is not officially vouched for; it is merely an estimate that the French have lost 150,000 killed and wounded, plus 36,000 prisoners, a total loss of 186,000. It is a very interesting comparison. If the ratio it yields is true, then the offensive at Verdun has been more deadly than the defensive only in the ratio of 2 against 1.56, and that would be very surprising. It would not approach credibility but for the fact that so much of the fighting at Verdun has taken place under unprecedented conditions. Even if the killing were the same, man for man, Germany could not afford to keep it up. She cannot accept a war of attrition. The only possible other theory is that by persevering at Verdun, on ground of her own choosing, she hopes to avert an offensive by the Anglo-French forces on such other terrain as they might choose.

Correspondence

Earl Roberts' Rest Home

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—The enclosed appeal asking if the work and needs of the Earl Roberts' Rest Home could be brought to the notice of our community and of those of the outposts has been sent me from home. Although so much is already being done by Britons in China to help the Home situation, I am hoping there are still many who will respond to this particular claim of showing simple hospitality and providing shelter for more of our tired men on their journeys to and from the front. Any subscriptions sent to me will be thankfully acknowledged.

I am, etc.,

G. E. CLEAR.

42 Weihaiwei Road
Shanghai, May 11.

Dear Mrs. Clear.—I was talking to your brother the other day and he told me you were quite interested in hearing of the "Earl Roberts' Rest Home"—our special work for the war.

I was, I am proud to say, partly responsible for the being of our "Rest Home," and am very much interested in it. One night on arriving at King's Cross Station late at night, I saw numbers of soldiers just arrived from the front, lying tired out on the hard benches in the station and on the platforms, in fact, anywhere they could lie down; and the idea occurred to me that the women could do their part in helping to care for the comfort of our poor fellows who are fighting to preserve our existence.

So I set to work to find people to help me to start a "Rest Home" where they could get a meal and a bed, whilst waiting for their trains to various parts. I succeeded in getting a few friends to help form a Committee, and found a place quite close to King's Cross Station and we commenced our work last September. Almost since the opening we have been having 3,000 or more men a week through this "Home" and as an ample reward they have thoroughly appreciated our efforts. Before Xmas all our beds were full every night and about 50 men sleeping on the floors, so we took a second house and now we have 65 beds. We make a very small charge for the food, but not enough to cover expenses without outside help. The price of food is steadily increasing and the soldiers have not much to spare from their pay, in a day, so we don't want to raise the prices on them. We are making an earnest appeal for any help from outside. If you could amongst the English community in Shanghai get us a little sum, it would be most gratefully appreciated.

MEXICANS IN THE UNITED STATES

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—

Ever since the trouble started in Mexico, refugees have been pouring across the Rio Grande in a continuous stream. Those of the more prosperous sort have worked north as far as San Antonio and east to New Orleans in considerable numbers. All classes have flooded El Paso, where a special census recently taken by the government shows that over half the population is Mexican.

The aristocratic refugee sets himself up comfortably in some city in the United States and plots and works for the glory of Mexico and himself; but the poor peon has no such easy way of life. When it gets too hot for him in his own country he packs his household goods in a great, creaking wagon drawn by two scrawny little cayuses and laboriously moves his family into the United States. And then, perhaps, the Texas rangers start hunting Mexicans, and he sighs and drags his establishment wearily back across the international bridge. He cares not for factions or theories of government. He prays only for peace to raise beans and chile.

These Mexicans living in the United States, as a class, have won for themselves a very doubtful standing. The arrest of Mexicans who lived in Columbus on the charge of being Villa spies has not improved their position. A Mexican living in the border states may be a peaceful farmer, a citizen of the United States. Likewise he may be a spy for any one of forty-seven different factions, or an ammunition smuggler, or a bandit.

Furthermore, the situation is most anomalous in that he has only to cross the Rio Grande to change his political status. He can be a law-abiding resident of the United States on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and a Mexican bandit on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. If for any reason he is not allowed to cross the international bridge, he can swim or wade across the river at night, and make a little spending money by carrying a few boxes of cartridges, purchased in El Paso and sold for twice their value on the other side.

There is no accurate knowledge as to how many of these Mexicans there are in the United States. The 1910 census showed that there were then 221,915 persons in the United States who gave Spanish as their native tongue and Mexico as the land of their origin. Beyond a doubt, the number has greatly increased since then. There are 32,000 Mexicans in El Paso alone.

These natives of Mexico are not, however, the only men of their race in the United States. There is another large element of Spanish-speaking Americans, who are as distinct and different from these refugees as a citizen of Boston whose ancestors came over in the seventeenth century is from a Welsh coal miner who landed at Ellis Island day before yesterday. This other element is the Spanish-speaking population of New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado. The forebears of these people were living on their same lands when New Mexico was separated from Old. They are practically all native citizens of the United States, and Uncle Sam has no more loyal sons under his flag.

In the plaza at Santa Fe there is a monument to the men who were killed in the battles of Valverde, Grijalva and Peralta in the Civil War. These men who died fighting for the Union, and saved the South-West from the Confederates, were nearly all so-called "Mexicans." (They prefer to be known as Spanish-Americans if they are to be distinguished at all.) In the governor's "palace," there is a tablet in memory of Captain Luna who raised a company of native troops in 1898 and was killed in Cuba. When the trouble with Mexico first became acute, three members of the Chavez family, one of the oldest and best known of Spanish blood in New Mexico, wrote to their representative in congress that they wished to offer their services to the United States army. They expressed a sentiment that is widely felt among the men of their blood. Our Spanish-American citizens are ready and willing to fight Old Mexico, or anything else, and frequently are heard to say so. They make good soldiers, too. In Albuquerque, New Mexico, there is a militia troop made up largely of Mexicans, and they are especially enthusiastic about military training.

The greater number of these Mexican citizens of the United States live in New Mexico, where they still constitute the greater part of the population. There are probably about 200,000 of them. Colorado and Arizona together might contain

another fifty thousand, and there are some of the same type in Texas and Southern California.

These Spanish Americans are not of the same blood as the Old Mexico Mexicans. The dominant class in the southern republic claims descent from the Spanish conquerors, but there is much Indian blood, both of the ancient semi-civilized Mexican tribes and the savage ones. In New Mexico, on the other hand, there is much pure Spanish blood, while those of mixed descent have in their veins the blood of the Pueblo Indians—a very different race from any of the Old Mexican tribes. In the days of peonage, many of the Pueblos were owned by Spanish families, and this resulted in an infusion of Indian blood into the lower classes.

These Mexican fellow-citizens are hyphenated Americans, who wear the hyphen with an excellent grace. Their devotion to the ideals of their own race is only exceeded by their absolute loyalty to Uncle Sam. In the larger towns, all those of the younger generation go to American schools and speak excellent English. In the out-of-the-way counties, where the population is almost exclusively Mexican, little is heard but Spanish. The Mexican citizen is quick to learn English when he has the opportunity, but sure to remember his own tongue, and speak it in his family.

There is no class of American citizens that take more interest in the affairs of government than these Mexicans. They are one and all politicians and they have very considerable talent, as a race, both for oratory and for practical politics. Before the last election, for example, in Taos county, New Mexico, a Republican convention was held in which all of the business was transacted in Spanish. An enthusiastic political campaign in the United States carried on in a foreign language would be an anomaly in any other state in the Union, but in New Mexico it is usual. Political speakers in that state generally use either an interpreter or speak first in English and then in Spanish. Signs on stores are often in both languages.

There are no people in the United States who have a better claim to the title of American citizens than these Spanish folks of the Southwest. When Kentucky was a frontier and Illinois was a howling wilderness, New Mexico was an old country with a civilization and an easy pleasant life all its own. When Chicago was a log fort and before San Francisco was thought of, Santa Fe was an old city. Throughout its early history, New Mexico was a sort of outlying territory living its own life, regardless of whether Spain or Mexico held dominion over it. Each possessed it for a time, and sent it some good governors and some bad ones. Then it became a part of the United States, and had a much better government than ever before. The Apaches were driven out, and the railroads came, and with them much "dispo" from the far away East. These things, the Mexican people know, were done for them by "Tio Samuel"; they know that if they belonged to Old Mexico now, there would be sad times. Wherefore, they are a very loyal part of the citizenry of the United States.

Poems Worth Reading

An Appeal to the Muses

From Judge

I would not be a voiceless sign
To kiss her cheek as she goes by,
I would not be the zephyr fair
That dances idly in her hair.
I would not be the glove to rest
Upon the hand that I love best.
I would not be the bit of ground
She treads on when she walks around.
I would not be the jingling bus
That holds her form all glorious.
Nor even a bit of lace to win
A resting place beneath her chin.
Not I, O Muse! I'd rather be
Myself—unalterably ME—
And wade right in all by myself
And seize my share of that sweet self
The Poets—all well meaning guys—
Would win as saphyrs, gloves and
signs.
Maiden wed not signs, nor bits of lace,
Nor yield to sunbeams full of grace;
But over since old Adam wooed
Fair Eve in Eden's solitude
Have chosen good plain creatures who
Know what they want—and take it
tool.
Hence, Muses fair, I pray that ye
Will let me rest for ever ME—
And let the Poets, near and far,
Be laces, gloves, et cetera.
Unto their hearts' content, while I
Garner the grain for which they sigh.

JOHN KENDRICK BANOS.

Blake And Religion

Vision and Vesture: A Study of William Blake in Modern Thought. By Charles Gardner. (Dent, 3s. 6d. net.)

This book is a symptom of the religious revival which is coming so suddenly upon us and of the peculiar nature of that revival. It is a proof that religion is now an intellectual as well as a moral interest, an interest, in fact, of the whole mind, and to amateurs as well as professionals. Twenty-five years ago Blake was a poet and an artist, and nothing more. Now to Mr. Gardner the chief interest of Blake is his religion; and his poetry and art are expressions of that, like the art of a Gothic cathedral. And, what is more, we feel convinced that Mr. Gardner is right, for we are beginning to understand that religion is not an isolated activity, like collecting postage stamps; it is not even a merely moral activity; rather it is a state of mind which gives meaning and purpose and direction to all human activities. Certainly it was that to Blake; and we cannot understand his activities or his peculiar originality except in the light of his religion. Blake had a certain view of the universe which he got from certain mystics so far as it was not original to himself; and it gave a unity to all his work which is not to be found in any other poet or artist of his age.

The aim of Mr. Gardner's book is to insist upon this unity. He has evidently studied the prophetic books with great care and not as mere curiosities; we cannot pretend to judge whether he knows exactly what Blake meant in them, for we are not sure that Blake himself always knew exactly what he meant. He was an imperfect human creature, like all other prophets, and becomes a bore if every word of his is taken to be inspired truth. But at any rate Mr. Gardner's commentary, so far as it goes, is coherent and consistent and does help one to understand Blake. He has evidently not given so much attention to Blake's art, though he talks better sense about it than most writers. He says that Blake found in Michelangelo all that he needed to express his prophetic visions, which is not true; but he is half aware of the fundamental difference between Blake's art, when he tries to be like Michelangelo, whom he knew mainly from bad engravings, is usually a very tiresome artist. He is great, and the greatest imaginative artist since Rembrandt, only when he departs from Michelangelo, as the masters of Byzantine mosaic departed from classical art. Mr. Gardner, as we have said, is half aware of this, and he puts the difference thus:—

"Michelangelo appeared to work in three dimensions, Blake in two. Michelangelo worked through a storm of passion excited by the human body till he beheld the face of God; Blake saw God from the beginning and man the definite revelation of God. Michelangelo ended by transfiguring the flesh, Blake gazed at the flesh until it became translucent, and through it shone the eternal definite world of the imagination."

This is as true as it is untrue that Blake found in Michelangelo all that he needed to express his poetic visions. For Blake's whole method of drawing, when it is good, is utterly different from Michelangelo's. It is rhythmical, whereas Michelangelo's is constructional. Michelangelo expresses himself entirely through the form of that which he draws; the object itself inspires him with a searching interpretation of that object, in which he emphasizes all that seems to him most significant in its form. But to Blake the object is only a shape, and he expresses his own feeling about it in a rhythm which he imposes upon the form and upon the whole picture. And this method of his, which is the method of Cimabue and of all the earlier Christian art, expresses his whole attitude towards the visible world.

The visible world is to him all an expression, a kind of music. It is not facts which he has to learn. He knows what it means to start with, and he uses it, just as he uses words, to express that meaning. This he can do without emptiness or vagueness, because he is a completely religious man, because all existence has to him one coherent meaning which he reads from it precisely and with ease as if from a book; and there is this coherence of meaning in his best pictures and drawings. That we are beginning to see because the intellectual effort of our time is to find the same coherent meaning. It is beginning to turn away from the mere discovery of natural facts, as Blake turned away from the drawing of natural facts. The facts exist for us as they existed for Blake when he drew; but we want to see their relation to each other as it exists not merely in them, but in our minds.

We are, in fact, beginning to trust our minds, as Blake in his art trusted his mind to make a design of the visible world. But his trust in his mind was in all things passionate and complete. It was not mere egotism, or he could never have been the great artist and poet that he was. What he trusted was not his lonely egotism, but the response, which he made to the universe outside him; and this response was his religion.

Mr. Gardner insists very justly that Blake was never a lonely egotist in theory or in practice. That is where he differed from Nietzsche, with whom Mr. Gardner compares him in an interesting passage. Nietzsche did wish to prove to himself his own superiority, and all the process of his thought was perverted by that wish. He had a self-ache, which troubled him as if it were a stomachache. But Blake was not interested in himself, only in his own relation to the universe. He grew cross with people like Hayley, who tried to make him do absurd things; but that was merely natural rebellion against nuisances which vented itself in a few epigrams. It did not affect his serious work or his view of the universe. That remained the same always; and, as Mr. Gardner says, he was never contemptuous of mankind. A thoroughly religious man cannot be; for a belief in status, especially in your own status, is contrary to religion, which concerns itself with the relation of all men to the universe and to which all men are alike in that relation. Blake might talk angrily or contemptuously of individual men as Christ did of the Pharisees, but it was because they were blind to their own high destiny, not because he thought they were lower animals; and there again he differs from Nietzsche, who was always insisting upon generic differences in men, as if some in their whole natures were born tigers and others sheep, and as if the business of philosophy were to convince men of this ultimate and everlasting difference. You may say that Blake was over certain, that he was terribly at home with Zion; but he never thought that Zion was his own private little home where he would discuss with God the littleness of mankind. His certainty was to him something that had happened to him, not something that he wished other men to share with him as a

great treasure which he had found and would not hoard.

So he seems to us now to have had the greatest intelligence of any man of his time. He is far more of a philosopher than Wordsworth, who was really a wonderful impressionist rather than a philosopher, and than Shelley, who is original, not when he thinks, but only when he sings. But Blake's music even at its simplest came out of his thought. Whatever had wonder and beauty for him had it because of its connexion with the whole universe; and the rhythm of his poetry, like the rhythm of his drawing, expresses his sense of that connexion and not merely his delight in his subject as an isolated piece of good luck, a find on the journey of life. For him life did not consist in looking for things that he might make art out of them. It was one great and coherent experience of which his art, like the art of Chatterbox Cathedral, was an expression, not all happy or clear, for he was a human being with human imperfections, but all consistent and free from the blind caprice of the purely natural man. The great merit of Mr. Gardner's book is that it makes this plain. He may be a little inclined to make gospel out of Blake, to find a supernatural righteousness in him, to insist that he was always right where other writers have gone wrong; but for this one can allow. He does in a series of interesting chapters at the end of his book show the connexion between Blake and certain later writers, and he is always free from merely modern impudence and contempt of tradition. Blake, indeed, to him belongs to a great tradition stretching from the far past and sure of the future, however much it may be interrupted by transient heresies; and we believe with him that Blake can only be understood in the light of that tradition.

Inverted Values

(Professor Fisher of Yale says a baby is worth 100; a proven person \$1,000.)

I always knew that money talks.
But now I know it hollers:
Oh hushaby, oh hushaby:
My little ninety dollars!
They say that riches all take wings,
My tropicallion foilers:
Oh hushaby, oh hushaby:
My little ninety dollars!
The moon looks down the livelong night
And shines upon the cholera.
Amused to see four thousand plunks
Walk ninety little dollars.

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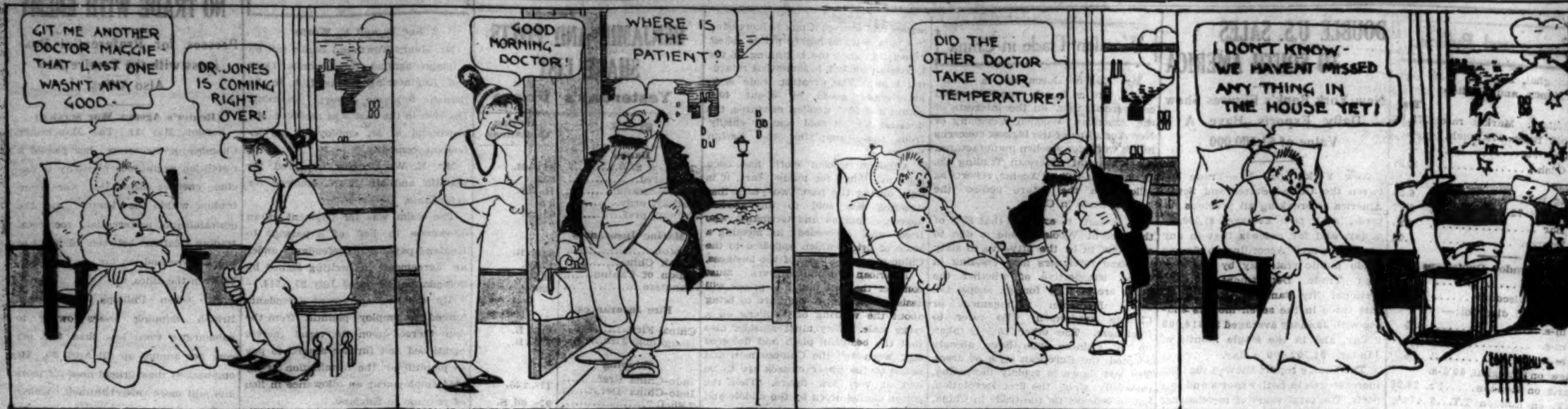
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By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Your Little Wife

By William F. Kirk
Who plans to make your future bright?Your little wife.
Who cooks to tempt your appetite?
Your little wife.
Who tells her woman friends that
youAre one grand husband through and
through?
Who's the best girl you ever knew?
Your little wife.Who pats your cheeks when you
get home?
Your little wife.
Who smooths the thin hair on your
dome?
Your little wife.
Who looks at you, her brown eyes
clear,
And, snuggling to you, extra near,
Says, "This is pay-day, ain't it,
dear?"
Your little wife.Mrs. Florence A. Bassity
will conduct an
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For Teachers, Parents, and
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Tact the Key to Success

Dorothy Dix Says It Is More Potent Than Beauty or Wit

By Dorothy Dix

CULTIVATE tact, girls. It is the one quality that will carry you further in life than anything else. There is more potency in it than there is in beauty, or wit, or all the Ten Commandments.

Who are the people that we like best and for whom we will do most? Those who, in the homely old phrase, rub our fur the right way.

Who are those who succeed? The people who know how to get along with other people, those who never step on other people's toes, who conciliate rather than offend all with whom they come in contact.

It is the tactful—always the tactful. There is the earth, and the fullness thereof. Everybody recognizes the value of



tact, but the trouble is they seem to think that it comes by nature, as Dogberry thought a knowledge of reading and writing did.

Acquisition Possible

Of course, there are a few fortunate people who are born diplomats and know instinctively just what to do or say. There is the superfine brand of tact, but the balance of us can acquire a very useful, working variety of tact simply by taking a little thought and care.

There is no excuse, for instance, for people being blunders in conversation any more than blunders in conduct. And this is especially true of women. A woman would be ashamed to come to your house and fall over your tables, and smash your furniture, and drop every bit of china that she took up.

She uses tact in dealing with your belongings. Why shouldn't she use as much thought and care in avoiding crashing into your feelings and mutilating your pet beliefs?

The Fascination

Yet we all know the woman for whom forbidden topics seem to have a fatal fascination. She always talks to divorcees about domestic scandals, and discusses penitentiary reforms with the wives of bank embezzlers, or tells stories about deformed people to hunchbacks, or she abuses suffrage to suffragettes, or ridicules some particular religion to a devotee of that faith.

Don't be like these tactless ones, girls. When among strangers stick to the weather or some equally innocuous topic until you can get your

bearings, and find out something of the personal idiosyncrasies of the people with whom you are thrown.

When among acquaintances, think before you speak. Recall the personal history of each individual, and let the conversation daily along pleasant and flowery pathways, instead of making it a funeral march to the graveyard of some dead sorrow or disgrace.

Tact in Business

And never, never feel that it is your duty to tell people unpleasant truths or correct their mistakes. That is a form of tactlessness to which only too many girls are addicted.

Cultivate tact in business. It is what draws customers to you if you are a saleswoman, and patrons if you are a professional woman, for a woman who knows how to return the soft answer that turneth away wrath, and that leaves a customer mollified, or who can handle a grouchy employer

without turning a hair herself finds great reward.

And when you get married, girls, tact does its great and perfect work and keeps you out of the divorce court. It is the tactful wife who knows how to feed a man before she asks him for money for a new dress; how to keep the topics off the carpet that are sure to bring on a family row, and how to jolly her husband along the road he should go instead of driving him with a goad.

Therefore, I urge on you to cultivate tact, girls. It's a woman's best weapon in life.

ARE YOU
A HYPOCRITE?

The Multiplex Hammond

The only Typewriter carrying two faces of type at once.
It is
the most Portable Standard Typewriter.



HIRSBRUNNER & Co.
THE SWISS HOUSE
Agents for China

LADIES!

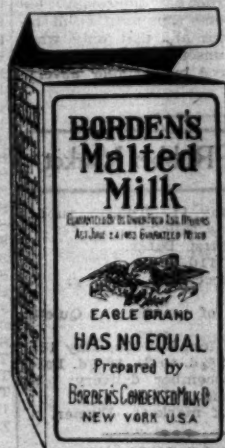
For your summer supply, buy the best and freshest milk to be found in China. New stocks arriving:—



BORDEN'S NATURAL MILK
for all purposes where fresh milk is used

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
for babies and the sick

BORDEN'S ST. CHARLES CREAM
BORDEN'S MALTED MILK



CONNELL BROS. COMPANY,
Sole Agents for China

Dr. John Goddard
Optician

Refracting
and
Manufacturing
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses
in
Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.
26, Nanking Road

DUAL SYSTEM OF
LIGHTING FOR SHANGHAI

Past experience shows that a dual system of lighting is an **ABSOLUTE NECESSITY** in Shanghai both for **STREET AND DOMESTIC LIGHTING**.

The stoppage of a supply of light owing to atmospheric or local disturbances is always possible.

Imagine the **TERRIFYING RESULT** of the city being thrown into **UTTER DARKNESS** both indoors and out. Such a prospect can be avoided to a great extent by installing **TWO** illuminants in the house. The **CAPT. SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE** states in his report of Aug. 15th, 1915: "In my opinion provision should be made so that in future there would be no possibility of whole districts being deprived in this manner of **ALL** light."

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

Engineer's Office,
5, Thibet Road.

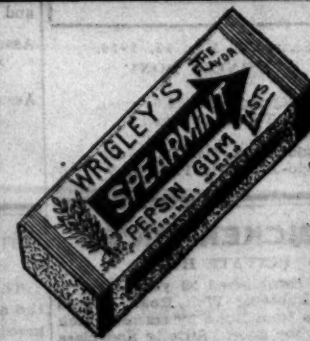
or Showroom,
29, Nanking Road.

WRIGLEY'S

Obtainable Everywhere

SPEARMINT

Sustains your Strength—Aids Appetite and Digestion
Getz Bros. & Co., Inc. Sole Agents in China



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 12, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	
Mex. Dollars: Market rates	72.15
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch	8.67
Bar Silver	1928
Copper Cash	1928
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 3-2 1/2—Tls.	6.27
Exch. @ 72.4—Mex.	8.67
Peking Bar	825
Native Interest	.04
Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	38 1/2 d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 28.38
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.	\$ 476 1/2
Consols	100
Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 3-2
London	Demand 3-2 1/2
India	T.T. 235 1/2
Paris	T.T. 446 1/2
London	Demand 447
New York	T.T. 75
New York	Demand 75 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 71 1/2
Japan	T.T. 67 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 180 1/2
Banks' Buying Rates	
London	4 m-s. Cds. 3-3 1/2
London	4 m-s. Docy. 3-3 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 3-3 1/2
London	6 m-s. Docy. 3-3 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 472 1/2
New York	4 m-s. 75

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MAY

Hk. Tls. 1-Franc	5.66
Hk. Tls. 1-Mark	4.98
Hk. Tls. 1-Hk. Tls.	1.20
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen	1.67
Hk. Tls. 1-Rupiah	2.63
Hk. Tls. 1-Roubles	2.73
Hk. Tls. 1-Mex. \$	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)	
Mexican Dollars	72.125
Chinese Dollars	72.0875
On Peking, Demand	105
On Tientsin, Demand	105 1/2
On Newchwang, Demand	80 1/2
On Hankow, Demand	103 1/2
On Chungking, Demand	116 1/2
On Nanchang, Demand	73 1/2
On Foochow, Demand	95 1/2
On Amoy, Demand	71 1/2
On Swatow, Demand	—
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins	—
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton	—
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels	—
May 12, 1916.	

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, May 12, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official	
S. M. C. debts 6% 1908 Tls.	38.00
S. M. C. debts 6% 1907 Tls.	38.00
S. M. C. debts 6% 1909 Tls.	39.00
Anglo-Javas Tls.	10.75
Anglo-Javas Tls.	10.50
Domestic Tls.	14.00
Semambus Tls.	2.00
Shanghai-Pahang Tls.	1.90
Zhangbe Tls.	3.00
Samaguan Tls.	1.15 x d.
Consolidated Tls.	3.60
Tebongs Tls.	23.50
Tebongs Tls.	23.00
Direct Business Reported	
Langkat Tls.	16.50
Samaguan Tls.	1.20
S. M. C. debts 6% 1908 Tls.	38.00
S. M. C. debts 6% 1907 Tls.	38.00
S. M. C. debts 6% 1909 Tls.	39.00
Consolidated Tls.	3.60
Kroowooka Tls.	18.00
Shanghai Gas Tls.	24.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, May 12, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official	
Sua Mungis Tls.	6.00 cash
Kotia Tls.	10.00 cash
Direct	
Anglo-Javas Tls.	10.75 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls.	10.50 May

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

DOUBLE U.S. SALES TO SOUTH AMERICA

New York Bank's Figures Show Daily Exports Have A Value of \$1,500,000

New York, April 15.—Trade between the United States and South America is breaking all previous records, as it now averages \$1,500,000 a day, and far exceeds that in any previous year. According to figures made public yesterday by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York, this trade in the seven months ending with January averaged \$1,414,000 a day, and in the single month of January \$1,702,000 a day.

The bank's report showed that the increase was in both exports and imports. The total value of merchandise exported to South America in the seven months referred to was \$97,396,826, compared with \$58,023,940 in the same months of 1910, and \$44,232,366 in the corresponding months of 1906, having thus more than doubled in the ten-year period. Imports from South America were \$207,178,653 against \$83,010,000 in 1906, having also more than doubled in the period in question. In the single month of January, 1916, the exports to South America were more than double those of the corresponding month of 1915, and for the seven months ending with January were also more than double those of the corresponding months of 1915, which was a period of exceptionally low imports by the South American countries.

The report, commenting on the extraordinary gains in trade, said: "This large increase in our exports to South America, which are now larger than in the corresponding period in any earlier year, occurs in practically all classes of manufactures, for manufactures form about 90 per cent. of our exports to that continent. Cotton cloth, for example, shows a total of 43,000,000 yards, against 35,000,000 yards in the corresponding months of 1915, and 23,000,000 yards in the same months of 1914. This increase in the movements of cotton cloth occurs in the exports to practically all of the South American countries and the total, it will be noted, is nearly three times as great as in 1915 and double that of 1914.

Large gains are shown in the report covering shipments from here of coal, agricultural implements, binder twine, wrought iron pipes, iron sheets and plates, tinplate, barbed wire, boots and shoes, illuminating and lubricating oils, printing paper, and lumber. Imports from South America also showed large increases, especially in coffee, cocoa, rubber and nitrate, while meats and corn showed a decline.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000

Paid Up Capital £1,500,000

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Policies at current rates.

Assurance Fund

(31-3-15) Tls. 9,069,647.72

Assurances in force exceed Tls. 31,700,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Woollen Trade in China

Mr. Eugene Joseph, a trade expert, on a fourth round-the-world commercial tour on the interests of the American Woollen Company of New York, one of the biggest concerns in the world for woollen manufactures for which the American Trading Co. in Shanghai will be Agents, reports as follows on the future before the woollen trade in China:

It is safe to estimate that 85% of the present Woollen trade is due to consumption by the fifty-five to sixty thousand foreigners now residing in China, irrespective of whether the goods are sold by foreign shops, i.e., under European management or Chinese tradersmen, who cater to foreigners. The other 15% is taken up by Chinese who have already adopted the European style of dress. The last figure is rapidly increasing, especially since the first Revolution, but in considering the trade in China, manufacturers always have in mind the vast Chinese populations whose consumption would be large, if their mode of dress was in any manner similar to the European.

This difference in style of dress will hinder appreciable progress for some time to come, because the Chinese, an ultra-conservative people, have adopted a dress which for many centuries has been both practical and commendable: every piece of which is beset with buttons, and superimposing one dress upon the other as the exigencies of the colder weather requires, and in the same manner discarding pieces as the warmer approaches.

The older people are very reluctant to change their habitual dress and there is no doubt that through this over-commodious dress, not only of the body alone, but also of the feet by heel-less soft shoes, the whole race became affected and effeminate.

From the ideal point of view it is to be regretted that the wonderful and costly silk dresses of many colors and designs have to disappear so that in several decades to come foreigners passing through the large trade centers on the sea-board will no more be treated to such a sight as a Chinese gentleman in his gorgeous silk dress, moving in and out of the crowded thoroughfares without ostentation and in quite a natural manner.

But the change of times and the larger influx of Europeans, who bring with them European ideas and progress and who encourage, start and in many instances are responsible for developing these ideas in the country, of adoption, is bringing this period nearer and nearer and what happened in Europe a little over a hundred years ago will be repeated in China.

Those who visited China ten years ago will note the vast changes which have taken place during the interval. Progress is everywhere to be noted, possibly more in the large cities but also to smaller extent in the country itself, where it is touched by railways or river-steamers.

Progress in Clothing

Progress is to be noted in the wearing apparel of the foreign educated Chinaman, in spite of the fact that many on their return to their native land go back to the dress of their ancestors. But 20 years should see a very marked change, not only in the men's wearing apparel but also in the dress of the Chinese ladies, and most of the beautiful silk dresses will be replaced by monotonous plain woollen clothing.

The greatest progress has been made since the first Revolution with the attending change in government from Monarchical to Republican. The queue, except with the older people and for religious purposes or retention, is passing away rapidly and is seldom to be seen.

The headwear of the Chinese has also undergone a great change, and instead of the accustomed round mochi with its pimple on the top, stiff and soft hats, and especially caps, are now worn during winter in the cities by a large portion of the men and boys, and in summer the straw hat, of which the Chinese are very fond.

As the outer aspects of the Chinese cities have changed with the advancement of progress, so will change of dress be seen. This progress is no doubt most noted in Shanghai. What other city in the world can boast that within ten years the entire business section of its main street, which section covers about two miles has been or is being rebuilt. The small one-story Chinese houses and shops replaced by solidly built stone, brick or concrete buildings. Who can forecast the change for the next ten years? Fortunately for China, internal disturbances do not set aside progress, on the contrary they stimulate it. Judging from the Revolution of 1911 and 1912-13 and the present trouble, of course trade, home and foreign, is hindered but plans are considered and formulated to be put into force as soon as conditions become normal again.

From Sick to Well

To return to the question of change from silk to woollen clothing, if the change is by slow degrees it is certain to come and the moral effects of this change are not to be underestimated. This is best shown by the Japanese, and it should make quite different men also of the Chinese.

Already the demand for woollen

Benjamin and Potts Share List

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Closing Quotations

Banks

Chartered

Russo-Asiatic

Cathay, ordy

Cathay, pref.

Marine Insurances

Canton

North China

Union of Canton

Yangtze

Fire Insurances

China Fire

Hongkong Fire

Shipping

Indo-China Pref.

Indo-China Def.

Shanghai Tug

Shanghai Tug

Kochien

Mining

Kaiping

Oriental Cons.

Phillips

Raub

Docks

Hongkong Dock

Shanghai Dock

New Eng. Works

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf

Hongkong Wharf

Lands and Hotels

Anglo-French Land

China Land

Shanghai Land

Wellington Land

Central Street

China Realty (ord.)

China Realty (pref.)

Cotton Mills

E-wu

E-wu Pref.

International

International Pref.

Laou-kung-mow

Soy Chee

Shanghai Cotton

Kung Yik

Yangtseppoo

Yangtseppoo Pref.

Industries

Anglo-German Bry.

Butler Tls.

China Flour Mill

China Sugar

Green Island

Langkat

Major Bros.

Shanghai Sumatra

Stores

Hall & Holtz

Llewellyn

Lane, Crawford

Moutrie

Weeks

Rubbers (Local)

Alma

Ankerst

Anglo-Java

Anglo-Dutch

Ayer Tawah

Batu Anam 1913

Burk Toh Alang

Bute

Chemor United

Chempok

Cheng

Consolidated

Dominion

Gula Kalumpung

Java Consolidated

Kamunting

Kapayan

Kara

Kroa Bahroo

Padang

Pengkaluan Durian

Permatas

Rapha

Samaguan

Seekee

Semambu

Sengwang

Shanghai Klebang

Shanghai Malay

Shai Malay-Pref.

Shanghai Pahang

Sungala

Sungel Dur

Sua Manggis

Syal Kelantan

Shanghai Seremban

Tapiing

Tanah Merapi

Tebong

Ulobri

Ziangbe

Miscellaneous

C. I. & E. Lumber

Cully Dairy

Shai Elec. and Ash

Shanghai Trams

Shanghai Gas

Horse Bazaar

Shanghai Mercury

Shai Telephone

Shai Waterworks

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales B. Buyers

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijl-Beschouwen Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for May 11 was 141 tons."

SINGAPORE RUBBER MARKET

Messrs. R. N. Truman & Co. have received the following cable from their Singapore agents regarding the rubber auction held on the 11th inst.:—No. 1 Smoked Sheet \$148 per picul, equivalent to 2s. 9 1/2 d. in London. No. 1 Crepe \$155 per picul, equivalent to 3s. in London. Poor demand on account of buyers without order.

In the Courts

Sue D. and E. Works

Mr. Henry Townsend began suit on a claim against the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Works, Ltd., in the British Supreme Court yesterday.

Decision in the case was reserved. Mr. Townsend is an employee of the defendant company.

Mr. E. W. Godfrey appeared for plaintiff and Mr. R. N. Macleod for defendants.

The claim was for payment of an allowance in lieu of a passage to England payable by defendants under an agreement in writing signed by defendants and dated July 25, 1914.

By the said agreement defendants agreed to employ plaintiff from the date thereof upon the terms therein mentioned and further agreed to pay to plaintiff on the termination of his said employment an allowance in lieu of passage to England.

Plaintiff served defendants under the said agreement until January 31, 1916, when the said employment was terminated.

Plaintiff has demanded the said allowance in lieu of passage but defendants have refused to pay the same.

Plaintiff claims \$450.

Defence

1.—By an Agreement in writing dated June 6, 1911, under the hands of the Plaintiff and of the Defendants the Plaintiff agreed to serve the Defendant and the Defendants agreed to employ the Plaintiff in the manner and on the terms therein appearing for the period of three years.

2.—By the said Agreement it was provided that at the termination thereof the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiff if he then left Shanghai the sum of Mexican \$450 in lieu of return passage but that if the Plaintiff should be permitted to remain in Shanghai and enter other employment then no payment in lieu of return passage money should be recoverable from the Defendants.

3.—The Defendants will refer to the said Agreement for its terms.

4.—By a letter under the hand of the Defendants dated July 25, 1914, the Defendants agreed to renew the said Agreement subject to determination thereof by two months' notice on either side and agreed that the payment of allowance in lieu of passage money as aforesaid should apply on the Plaintiff's leaving the Defendants' employ.

5.—The said employment terminated on January 31, 1916.

6.—The Plaintiff did not then leave Shanghai but has been permitted to remain in Shanghai and enter other employment.

7.—The Plaintiff has demanded payment of the sum of Mexican \$450 and the Defendants have refused payment.

8.—Save as aforesaid the Defendants deny the allegations contained in the claim endorsed on the Writ herein.

Mr. Godfrey said there was a clear point at issue. Plaintiff was an iron shipbuilder engaged in England in 1911. At the termination of his three years agreement in 1914 plaintiff discussed the question of remaining with Mr. Burns, defendant's manager. He was willing to stay if it were made worth his while and he ultimately agreed to a \$50 monthly increase, with two months notice to be given. Defendants then wrote a letter saying "the allowance will be paid on your leaving" meaning the allowance in lieu of passage. At the end of 1915, for various reasons, plaintiff resigned.

Subsequently, he found a chance of joining the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., and did so. Plaintiff's understanding was that he had completed his agreement and was entitled to his allowance.

Mr. Townsend gave evidence in support of Mr. Godfrey's opening. Cross-examined, he said the reason defendants

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,300,000

Head Office:

33 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goshen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking
Bangkok Hioho Penang
Batavia Ipoh Puket
Bombay Karachi Rangoon
Calcutta Kiang Saigon
Canton Kobe Seremban
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
Colombo Madras Sourabaya
Delhi Malacca Talping
Fookchow Medan (F.M.S.)
Haiphong New York Tientsin
Hankow YokohamaShanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Batavia Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Fondichery Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papeete
Hankeou Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. £15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shillim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon
Calcutta Lumput S. Francisco
Canton London Shanghai
Colombo Lyons Singapore
Fookchow Malacca Sourabaya
Harbin Manila Tientsin
Hankow Nagasaki Tsingtau
Hioho New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

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International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch: 21, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$2,250,000
Reserve and Undivided

Profits U.S. \$2,410,000

London Bankers: Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents: All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

In Klucking Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Bankers: BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted, INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Golds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)

Reserve Fund—Golds. 9,387,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches: Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta Bandong Palembang Tandjong Balei Cheribon Pekalongan Tobing-Tingli Djember Penang Telal Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap Kota-Radja Semarang Weltevreden Makassar Singapore Medan Soerabala

London Bankers:—Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tals and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNNBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3598-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors: Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Tu-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers: The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London. National Bank

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 13	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	10	Seattle	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	11	San Francisco	Floridian	Br.	Dodwell
June 3	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	11	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	T. Co.
..	4 noon	Seattle	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	5	Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	7	Tacoma	Itukushima maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	12 noon	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	16 P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	17	Seattle	China	Am.	J. M. S. S. Co.
..	22 P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	Ham. Dollar	Am.	Dollar & Co.
..	30	San Francisco etc.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
July 3	1 noon	Vancouver	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	1 noon	Seattle	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	21 P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
Sept 1	P.M.	San Francisco etc.			

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 13	7:00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	15	A.M. Moji, Kobe	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
..	16	9:30 Nagasaki, Moji	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	18	11:00 Moji, Kobe	Kumano maru	Jap.	P. & O.
..	19	P.M. Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	20	P.M. Kobe, Yokohama	Andre Lebon	Fr.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	21	1:00 Kobe, Yokohama	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	22	P.M. Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Japan	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	23	P.M. San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	24	P.M. Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 15	9:30	Marseilles, London	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
..	16	Genoa	Monmouthshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	17	P.M. London via Port	Gleniffer	Br.	Gleniffer
..	18	P.M. Marseilles	Porto	Br.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	20	D.L. London	Oana	Br.	N. Y. K.
..	21	D.L. Liverpool via Cape	Kaga maru	Br.	B. & S.
..	22	P.M. Marseilles etc.	Cordillere	Br.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	23	London	City of Lincoln	Br.	S. T. Jones
..	24	9:30 Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	B. & S.
..	25	D.L. London via Cape	Desolation	Br.	N. Y. K.
..	26	7:00 Marseilles via Cape	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	27	D.L. London via Cape	Lycos	Br.	B. & S.
..	28	P.M. Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	29	11 A.M. Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	30	12 A.M. Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	N. Y. K.
..	31	D.L. Liverpool via Cape	Peles	Br.	B. & S.
..	32	P.M. Marseilles etc.	Albanque	Br.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	33	9:30 Marseilles etc.	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
..	34	9:30 Marseilles etc.	Nyansa	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 13	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinlung	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	14	A.M. Hongkong	Kwangshah	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	15	A.M. Hongkong	Haen	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	16	P.M. Hongkong	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	17	P.M. Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	18	6:00 Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 13	9:00	Tientsin	Risai maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	14	noon Tientsin, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	15	noon Tientsin, Newchwang	Kang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	16	D.L. Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
..	17	10:00 Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	18	11 Tientsin, Tientsin, Dalny	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Br.	Geddes & Co.
..	14	M.N. do	Pengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	15	M.N. do	Kiangshin	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	16	M.N. do	Luenbo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	17	M.N. do	Sulwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	18	M.N. do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	19	M.N. do	Kiangtung	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	20	M.N. do	Shangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	21	M.N. do	Kiangtung	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	22	M.N. do	Tafo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
May 12	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2161	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	N. S. C. W.
May 12	Japan	Hokkai maru	3759	Jap.	A. T. Co.	L.P.D.W.
May 12	Japan	Canada maru	1288	Jap.	N. S. S. Co.	N.S.C.W.
May 12	Hankow	Tachi maru	1920	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.	N.S.C.W.
May 12	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.	N.S.C.W.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 12	Tientsin and Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	Tientsin	Toonan	942	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	Hankow etc.	Kiangwah	1921	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	Yadivostok	Astrachan	1911	Rus.	K. M. A.
..	Hankow etc.	Tale maru	1136	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	Amoy, Swatow	Irene	528	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	Dairen	Yunthari maru	553	Jap.	M. B. K.
..	Takao, Formosa	Kohoku maru	1611	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	1265	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	Yadivostok via Nagasaki	Penna	1845	Rus.	R. Y. P.
..	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 12	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	2736	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	Poochow	Haen	437	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinlung	1385	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	Hongkong	Kwangshah	1536	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
..	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am. cru.	9215	30	500	Day
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..

Sailed from Shanghai

Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Ajax	May 9	
Demodocus	Mar. 18	
Bumseus	Mar. 20	
Fushimi Maru	Apr. 19	
Glenstrae	Mar. 11	
Hirano Maru	May 3	
Hitachi Maru	Feb. 20	
Iyo Maru	Mar. 5	
Kanagawa Maru	Apr. 2	
Kitano Maru	Apr. 2	
Merionethshire	May 11	
Miyazaki Maru	Mar. 22	
Neleus	Apr. 27	
Nore	Mar. 26	
Pingsuey	Mar. 1	
Protestant	Mar. 2	
Suwa Maru	Jan. 23	
Teresias	Apr. 9	
Waimana	Feb. 18	
Yeddo	May 5	

For Marseilles, etc.

Amazon	Mar. 23
Brisbane River	Mar. 25
Polynesian	Mar. 29

For Bombay

Malta**	Apr. 8
Nagoya**	Apr. 17
Namur**	May 1

For Vancouver, etc.

Awa Maru	Apr. 23
Javary	May 8
Empress of Asia	Apr. 22
Keaton Maru	May 4
Kumi Maru	Apr. 9
Monteagle	May 3
Nanking Maru	Apr. 29
Shidzuoka Maru	Apr. 30

For New York

City of Baroda	Mar. 6
G. W. Fenwick	May 1
Indra	Feb. 7
Indrawadi	May 9
Netberby Hall	Apr. 25
St. Patrick	Feb. 27

For San Francisco, etc.

Bessie Dollar	May 10
China	Apr. 16
Shinyo Maru	Mar. 17
Tenyo Maru	May 10
Yucatan	May 8

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Agamemnon	July 22	
Antiochus	Apr. 8	June 1
Atreus	July 1	
Carmarthenshire	June 3	
Carnarvonshire	May 30	
Deucalion	Feb. 27	May 20
Idomeneus	Mar. 25	May 27
Kashima Maru	Apr. 1	June 27
Katori Maru	Mar. 22	May 15
Laomedon	Dec. 18	May 25
Lycos	Mar. 11	May 14
Malta**	Apr. 15	May 27
Mentor	Apr. 1	June 3
Mongara	Apr. 29	June 12
Nankin	July 6	
Nagoya**	June 6	
Nellore	Apr. 15	June 12
Novara**	Apr. 1	May 18
Nyansa	Apr. 15	May 5
Peles	Mar. 18	May 2
Pingsuey	May 2	
Phemius	Apr. 21	June 23
Priam	July 9	
Somali**	July 0	
Telamon	July 16	
Tydeus	Apr. 15	June 11

FROM CALCUTTA

Siral	May 8	May 10
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FROM SYDNEY

St. Albans	Apr. 20	May 16
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FROM MARSEILLES

Andre Lebon	Apr. 16	May 19
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FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Tydeus	Apr. 15	June 1
FROM CALCUTTA		
Airala	May 8	May 8

FROM NEW YORK

City of Bombay	Mar. 10	May 25
City of Vienna	June 25	
Eurybates	Mar. 2	May 15
Floridian	Apr. 20	May 19
Sanuki Maru	Mar. 25	May 30
St. Bede	May 30	

FROM CHRISTIANIA

Artrems	Mar. 7	May 23
Bandon	Feb. 25	May 20
Nippon	Apr. 24	June 30

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

FROM NEW YORK		
City of Rombay	Mar. 10	May 2
City of Vienna		June 2

* Due date is approximate.

** Transshipment from Colombo.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Pengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, May 13 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3254.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Kurikawa, will be despatched from the Pootung N.Y.K. Wharf on Monday, May 15 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3255.

For Southern Ports

AMOI & SWATOW.—The Str. Hsinlung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwangshah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

POOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The a.s. Shinyo Maru, Captain W. C. F. Palmer, will leave on Tuesday, May 16. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kallan Mining Administration a.s. Kwangping, will be despatched on Monday, May 15. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinks Road. Tel. No. 319.

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The a.s. Shinyo Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on 18th inst. The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3255.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The a.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Palmer, will leave on Saturday, June 3. Passengers booked to all ports in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

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KASR-I-SHIRIN, ON WAY TO BAGDAD, CAPTURED

Russians in Pursuit of Turks, Who Are Heading For Valley of Tigris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, May 11.—Summarising the general situation on the Russian western front, military critics consider that events must develop in the immediate future. At present, it is impossible to conjecture from which side the initiative will emanate.

The Germans are not undertaking any extensive re-grouping of troops and have decided to pursue their operations against Verdun.

An official communique reports that the Russians have occupied Kasr-i-Shirin, in the direction of Bagdad. They took the Turkish reserve munitions and provisions, pursued the enemy and captured three guns.

The Russians have overcome the mountain difficulties in Asia Minor and are advancing downhill, pursuing the Turks, who are heading for the valley of the Tigris. Military experts, however, anticipate a strenuous resistance at the strong fortifications at Khankin, where the Turks will be heavily re-inforced.

Peking, May 9.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated May 8, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—Our artillery set fire to Illukst and prevented the enemy from putting out the conflagration, which caused several ammunition depots to explode.

Yesterday, at 1 a.m., the Germans opened a hurricane artillery fire on the sector south of Illukst. They then attempted to attack, but without result.

The Germans opened a violent artillery fire on the sector of Lake Izen, south-west of Dvinsk. From the morning of May 7, the Germans developed at times a hurricane artillery fire in the region south of the borough of Vyshnev.

Two German aeroplanes dropped eight bombs on the borough of Iahovich. North-west of Kremenz, we sprang a mine, which destroyed the enemy's mine gallery.

In Galicia, south of Zebrov, north-west of Tarnopol, our grenadiers crept through a mine crater to an enemy outpost, bombed it and dispersed the enemy's working parties.

The Black Sea.—Yesterday, the cruiser Breslau bombarded the defenceless seaside resort of Eupatoria.

The Turkish front.—In the direction of Erzinjan, the Turks were forced by our fire to retire from the first line of their trenches.

Australia Should Pay Own War Expenditure Is Mr. Higgs' Opinion

Budget Estimate Puts Wealth At £1,000,000,000, Income At £200,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, May 10.—"The time has arrived that Australia should furnish her own war expenditure, or, if not, lend money to the Imperial Government," was the striking announcement made by the Hon. William Higgs in his Budget speech.

He added that the wealth of Australia is estimated to total £1,000,000,000 and her income £200,000,000. Nevertheless, there was urgent need for economy.

He estimated receipts for the financial year at £89,000,000 and expenditure at £76,000,000. No further export of food would be allowed during the war.

The expenditure for defence amounted to £70,000,000.

New York Will Soon Have 2,000 Miniature Police Women



New York, April 9.—This city will soon have 2,000 police girls, ranging in age from twelve to eighteen years, doing active patrol duty in the East Side streets.

The juvenile women police were organized to supplement the juvenile male police, composed of boys. The

British Destroyer Is Damaged in Action

Five Engaged by Two German Torpedo-Boats Off Ostend; Smaller Boats Unharmed

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, May 10.—Eastern theater.—A Russian attack south of Garbunovka, on a small front, has been repulsed. The enemy suffered serious losses.

Balkan theater.—Nothing important occurred.

Berlin, May 7.—The Admiralty reports: Two German torpedo-boats, while reconnoitering, had a short engagement with five British destroyers, north of Ostend, in the morning of May 8. One of the enemy's destroyers was severely damaged by artillery fire. The German torpedo-boats returned unharmed to their port.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, May 9.—On all the fronts, no events of importance occurred.

Vienna, May 10.—Russian theater.—In Eastern Galicia and Volhynia, there was increased activity of advanced detachments. Otherwise, nothing important occurred.

Italian theater.—After a lively bombardment of several parts of the Goers bridge-head and the Doderbo plateau, yesterday, the enemy, this morning, several times attacked San Martino, but were repulsed each time. At some places on the Carinthian and East Tyrol fronts, there was increased artillery activity.

Official Turkish telegram.—Turkish headquarters, May 10.—Suez Canal theater.—Two Turkish aeroplanes, in the morning of April 25, successfully bombed the dry dock and the kerosene tanks at Port Said.

Hongkong Orders Sale Of the German Bank

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, May 12.—By direction of the Government of Hongkong, the liquidators of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank are advertising the sale by auction of the bank premises on August 11.

BIRRELL IS FOLLOWED BY LORD LIEUTENANT

Duke of Devonshire and Lord Derby Possible Candidates As Irish Viceroy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 10.—Lord Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has resigned.

The Duke of Devonshire, besides Lord Derby, is now mentioned as a possible successor to Lord Wimborne. Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under Secretary of State for War, is the latest nominee for the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland.

In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith stated that he had reason to believe that there would be no further necessity for extreme measures against the Irish rebels, but he could not give an undertaking to that effect.

The trial of Sir Roger Casement will be opened on Monday.

Mr. Asquith referred to the case of the journalist, Skeffington, who is alleged to have been shot in Dublin, without trial. The Premier said that the matter was now being investigated.

The officer concerned had been arrested and would be court-martialed. It was apparently the act of an irresponsible officer.

He added, regarding the alleged cases of two other journalists at the same time, that the same procedure would be pursued. Mr. Asquith emphasized that the military authorities had neither responsibility or knowledge of these occurrences.

The Nationalist party appeals to the people of Ireland to support the constitutional movement, which has accomplished so much for the people of Ireland during the last fifteen years. It warns the people that the alternative is futile revolution and anarchy.

Transport Destroyed By French Submarine

Laden With War Material It Is Sunk in the Lower Adriatic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 10.—A French submarine recently sank an enemy transport, laden with war material, in the lower Adriatic.

TWOS AND THREES

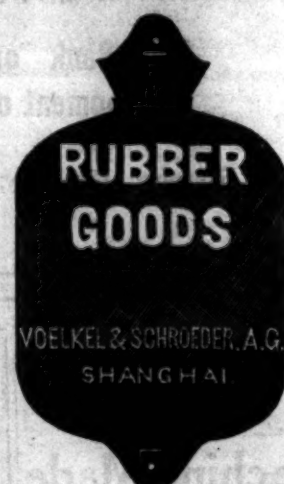
Twos and Threes, by G. B. Stern (Nesbit, 6s.), depends more than most books upon the mood and temperament of the reader. One will find in it youth and high spirits, another only a determined but dreary vivacity, some will be amused at its unceasing "cleverness"—indulgently amused, for this kind of studied cleverness has been out of fashion these several years—and others will find its verbal fireworks inept and silly, and will suffer much the same discomfort at the literary solecisms of its strivings for effect as they would in the company of a person making social alms with the best will and all the assurance in the world.

All will be astonished, by the way, at the occasional vulgarities of people that do, after all, sometimes move in circles frequented by Ambassadors—those familiar diplomats, "beribboned and bearded"—Mr. Stern's variant upon "glittering with orders"—who are always called upon to play "walking-on" parts at receptions, where heroes and heroines take the stage. Mr. Stern is least tolerable when he is most clever and intellectual. His Stuart Heron is such an egregiously shallow young man, in spite of the conventional "double first at Oxford" that when he talks of Nietzsche there is nothing to be done but read very quickly until he descends to levels where he is more at home. If Mr. Stern had been aware of Stuart's shallowness and poked a little fun at the fellow's pretences

there might have been some nice comedy, but he is too much blinded by love of his hero for that.

The captious reader will be rewarded, however, if he bears patiently with the author's high spirits until Stuart kidnaps his two girl friends and takes them to Cornwall. Mr. Stern loves the sea and the wind, and as these are good things worthy of celebration his enthusiasm for them puts you into such good humor that you crush down the carping spirit and ever after, a little breathlessly perhaps and a little bewildered, follow the talk of the three. There are obviously four possible combinations of the three—a three and three two—and these possibilities lead Stuart to kiss Merle—oh quite innocently—in London and then, also innocently, to kiss Peter, as she is called, in Cornwall. Well, one believes in the kisses, but hardly in the innocence. But that is a trifle.

The great thing is that the Cornish sea seems to do Mr. Stern so much good that when he changes the scene back to London, and for a while to the Norfolk Broads, he becomes jolly rather than shrilly vivacious, becomes, in fact, good fun. Furthermore, he introduces some minor characters that are perfect gems of people—in particular the ne'er-do-well actor-father of Peter, portly but still playing, and living, Pierrot, and the temperamental lady who yearns and says "I'm Pagan, you know" and believes she is the "Empress Faustina reincarnated." Of course all ends happily and the sentimentalism is as good as the fun.



Arch Colonel Golf Ball at \$1.20 each, \$13.80 per doz.
Spalding Midget Ball at \$1.25 each, \$14.40 per doz.
Braid's Special Ball at \$1.00 each, \$11.00 per doz.
Captive Golf Ball at \$2.00 each.

Walter Dunn & Co.
1133, Szechuen Road,

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per P. and O. s.s. Novara May 13

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru May 16

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. May 18

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia May 19

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia May 19

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. May 21

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan June 2

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin May 15

Per M.M. s.s. Porthos.... May 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. May 20

Mails to Arrive:—

The English mail of April 6 left Hongkong on Wednesday and may be expected to arrive here this morning, per P. and O. s.s. Novara. The American mail is due to arrive here on or about today, per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru.

The French mail of April 16 is due at Hongkong on May 16, and here on May 19. Left Port Said on April 22, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebou. The Canadian mail of May 4 is due at Yokohama on May 13, and here on May 23. Left Vancouver on May 4, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.



Phoenix Hosiery

For Ladies and Gents.

Also a great variety of other Brands to select from.

Inspection Invited

at

Silberman's Drapery & Outfitting Stores

No. 1-B Broadway
(Opposite Astor House)

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles		Mail	Mail
3	5			102	4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central
1.25	9.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central
11.35	19.17	82	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East
Mail 102	Mail 2			Mail 1	Mail 101
Wed. & Thurs.	Fri. & Sat.			Mon. & Tues.	Wed. & Thurs.
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East
4.55	18.34	434	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central
Local 5	Local 3	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East
7.30	12.30		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central
7.40	12.40		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central
8.00	13.00	271	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central
11.48	16.30	78	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central
15.12	19.38	149	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central
18.16	22.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central
7	23.01	221	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central
10.09	1.28	266	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central
12.45	3.59	378	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central
15.38	6.55		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central
17.46	9.08	421	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central
6.40	9.23		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central
11.30	13.18	523	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central
11.50	13.28		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central
18.02	17.07	61	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central
19.53	18.23	62	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central
Exp. 23.00	Exp. 23.11	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tainanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN"										ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"									
TIMES										TIMES									
STATIONS										STATIONS									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Local	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Fast
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	8.55	10.15	10.30	4.30				Zah Kou	dep.	7.20	8.20	9.25	10.10	5.10			
Sung Kiang	dep.	8.22	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46				Hangchow	dep.	7.44	8.45	9.58	10.26	4.18			
Ka Shai	dep.	8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56				Chang An	dep.	7.55	8.55	10.13	10.36	4.38			
Ka Shai	dep.	9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10				Yah Zah	dep.	8.52	10.11	12.15	4.32	5.48			
Ka Shai	dep.	10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40				Ka Shai	dep.	9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37			
Yah Zah	dep.	7.30	10.19	1.45	4.59					Ka Shai	dep.	9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47			
Yah Zah	dep.	8.24	10.56	1.57	5.50					Ka Shai	dep.	10.09	11.48	2.45	5.59	7.30			
Chang An	dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	5.59					Ka Shai	dep.	7.40	10.12	1.55	5.01	5.50			
Hangchow	dep.	9.38	11.35	1.17	5.55	8.25				Ka Shai	dep.	8.18	10.36	12.38	3.37	5.47			
Shanghai	dep.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.53	7.09				Sung Kiang	dep.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30			
Zah Kou	dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.34				Shanghai South	dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.33			
Zah Kou	arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40													

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU										ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO									
TIMES										TIMES									
STATIONS										STATIONS									
		14	16	18	20	22	24					13	15	17	19	21	23		
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.					a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		
Kon Zen Chiao	dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35	Zah Kou	dep.	9.00								5.10	
Kon Zen Chiao	arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48	Hangchow	arr.	9.19								5.23	
Kon Sheng Hwa	dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50	Kon Zen Chiao	dep.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.30	5.53	7.25			7.10	
Kon Sheng Hwa	arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.39	7.00	Kon Sheng Hwa	arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.30	5.53	7.25			7.10	
Hangchow	dep.	8.21				3.40		Kon Sheng Hwa	dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.35	5.66	7.40				
Hangchow	arr.	8.46				4.10		Zah Kou	arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	5.09	7.40				

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)Have been favoured with
instructions from

THE CONCERNED

To sell within the premises
No. 287 AVENUE JOFFRE,
Vis-a-vis AUTO PALACE
onMonday, the 15th of May, 1916,
At 10.30 a.m.

The whole of the

Excellent Household
Furniture, nearly newand all made by Messrs.
Weeks & Co., Ltd.Mirror Back Hat Stand, Card Tables,
2 Axminster Carpets, Rugs, Brass
Fire Fenders, Coal Scuttles,
Pictorial, Sideboard, Cellarettes,
Dining Table and Chairs, Jardinieres,
Teakwood Frame and Tapestry
Covered Drawing Room Suite, Table
Linen, Fine Dinner and Dessert
Services, Teakwood Bed Room Suite
Complete with Bevelled Edged
Mirrors, Solid Brass Double Bedstead
with Mattress, Brass Ware, E. P.
Ware, Curtains with Brass Poles, etc.

At 12 a.m.

One "Brazil" Motor Car
Open body 5 Seater.On View Saturday, 13th and Sunday,
14th instant
When Catalogues will be ready.

9708

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY.

Hulk For Sale At Chinkiang.

THE Shanghai-Nanking Railway
Administration invites Public
Tenders for their Steel Hulk to-
gether with all Equipment as she
now lies at the Railway Jetty,
Chinkiang. Length 170', Beam 38'
6", Depth 30'.Sealed Tenders should be ad-
dressed: General Manager, Shang-
hai North Station, marked: "Tender
for Hulk," and reach this Office
not later than 10 a.m. on Monday,
May 15th, 1916.Persons interested may obtain
further particulars on application
to the Traffic Manager, Shanghai
North Station.A. C. CLEAR,
Engineer-in-Chief and General
Manager.

9590

ELEGANTE

5 A Broadway (Astor
House block) has just received
a large variety of very Smart
and Stylish Hats, Flowers
and Trimmings.These comprise the latest
Paris and London Models

9708

Repah Rubber and Tapioca
Estates, Ltd. (1913)NOTICE is hereby given to Share-
holders of The Repah Rubber and
Tapioca Estates, Limited (1913),
that the Third Annual General
Meeting will be held at the Palace
Hotel on Tuesday, the 23rd May,
1916, at 4.30 p.m.The Transfer Books will be
closed from the 17th to the 23rd
May, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries & General Managers.

9644

MOTOR?
WEST 1090.1
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.Business and Official
NoticesEvery Single Bottle of
Pure, Rich, Creamy
Elephant Head Beer
has our name on the
Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Proprietors.

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel
(Formerly Strand Hotel).Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex
Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf,
Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely scenery, Race Course
and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf
Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.
For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

NOTICE

It has come to our knowledge that
certain people are offering to buy our
bank notes at a discount.

Do not be deceived

by such people. We are paying the
full value of all bank notes in silver to
whoever presents them.The Bank of Territorial
Development of China, Ltd.

Shanghai, 12th May, 1916.

9710

Depots are now open
for
the sale of
Machine Made
ICE

at

Hongkew Market 6-10
Maloo Market A.M.
Wayside Market 4-6
60 Avenue Joffre P.M.10 lbs. Ice will be given
in exchange for a Metal
Check.Checks are now on sale
at the Company's offices,
8 Thorne Road.

20 Checks Price \$3.00

Shanghai Ice and Cold
Storage Co., Ltd.THE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Woolens, Worsted, Stuffs and
Cotton Tissues. Bradford
(England) Merchants having
Excellent Connections with
Manufacturers, Offer Services
As Buying Agents
HIGHEST REFERENCES
Apply "Bradford," c/o China
Publicity Bureau,
42 Great Russell Street,
LONDON, W. C.

9592

LETTUCE
FOR SALADS!
FINE, fresh head lettuce, GUAR-
ANTEED SANITARIALLY. Grown
by Foreign Methods under Foreign
Supervision.
For Sale at
Lane, Crawford & Company, Ltd.
Sole Shanghai Agents for
Agricultural Gardens,
College of Agriculture and Forestry,
University of Nanking,
Nanking

9591

H. G. WALKER
1-A Jinkee Road
Ores, Minerals, Metals,
Industrial Chemicals and
Commodities.Caustic Soda, Rogin,
Borax, Carbolic Acid,
Quicksilver, Asperin.Wanted—Antimony, Zinc,
Lead and Tungsten Ores.

9629

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9Special Notice to Mariners
No. 460.

China Sea.

Tientsin District.

Gulf of Pechili—Approach to
Taku Bar.Wreck of S. S. "Guthrie"—
Particulars of position and
marking.Referring to Special Notice to
Mariners No. 457, the following
further particulars concerning
the wreck of the S. S. "Guthrie"
are notified.The wreck lies 5.1 cables N.
49° W., magnetic, from the
advertised position of the Taku
Lightvessel.The wreck is marked by 2
Green Buoys which are moored
one ahead and one astern of
the wreck.The salvage lighter, which is
attending on the removal of
the wreck, is moored in its
immediate vicinity.The wreck is submerged at
High Water.W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 12th May, 1916.

Astor House Hotel

Special Dance
IN
Ballroom

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

Dancing begins at 10.30 p.m.
Supper served at 12.30

9712

The Charity Organization Com-
mittee, appointed by the
Municipal Council.The Charity Organization Com-
mittee have on their books the follow-
ing cases seeking employment:—
Accountants.....
Clerks.....
Typists.....
Overseers.....
Stenographers.....
Watchmen.....
Printer.....Will any firms having situations
vacant kindly communicate with
R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

9372

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service
between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies,
Limited.

MISCELLANEOUS

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let
for the season, one of the best lawns
in Shanghai, capable of accom-
modating six tennis courts. Apply
to Box 195, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9631-M-13

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

9576

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be PrepaidReplies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full
board. Good table. Centrally
situated facing the Gardens.

"A home from home"

Telephone 3482

TO LET, one large sitting-room
and one large bedroom, with bath-
room attached, unfurnished. Range
Road. Apply to Box 157, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9649

NOS. 8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens,
flat facing Park, three rooms, 4
bathrooms. All comforts for sum-
mer, with board.

9717-M-31

WELL-FURNISHED rooms,
with board, in private boarding
house. Excellent cuisine, under
European supervision. Mrs. A.
Grutz, 88, Range Road.

9699-M-18

NOW VACANT, one large well-
furnished front room, with large
verandah, and one small room
(with excellent board). Terms
moderate. Apply to Mrs. A.
Abeles, 23, North Szechuen Road.

9697-M-14

ONE LARGE ROOM, with bath-
room and verandah adjoining, also
medium-sized room in attic, to let,
with board, in private boarding
house at 328, Avenue Joffre.

9687-M-16

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let,
in private British family, three
large well-furnished bedrooms and
bathrooms with verandahs, over-
looking lawn, Southern aspect.
Ideal home for the summer. Board
optional. Apply to Box 194, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9631-M-18

SITUATIONS WANTED

THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED
and experienced stenographer
(British) desires position as typist
and confidential clerk: over 6 years
experience with 3 well-known local
firms. Salary required \$250 per
month. Apply to Box 223, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9707-M-13

INVESTMENTS

ADVERTISER wishes to invest
some capital to secure management
or other suitable position, hotel or
other business. Has good all-round
knowledge. Reply Investment, c/o
THE CHINA PRESS.

9696

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, bedroom suite; also
enamelled bath. All first-class
condition. Apply to Box 231, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9718-M-16

FOR SALE, a gold spindle watch
of oval shape, guaranteed at least
150 years old, still in running order.
A rare antiquity, Tls. 100. May
be seen at THE CHINA PRESS
OFFICE.

9713-M-14

FOR SALE, one automatic Mauser
pistol, with 110 rounds, in good
condition, Tls. 35. May be seen at
THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE.

9713-M-14

WANTED, stylish horse. Apply
to Box 229, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9714-M-14

WANTED, some second-hand
tanks. Capacity about 500-1000
gallons. Apply to Box 230, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9715-M-16

RARE postage stamps for sale or
exchange. Wholesale or retail.
Apply to Box 225, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9701-M-14

HOUSES TO LET

NO. 4 Young Allen Terrace,
Chapoo Road, containing two living
rooms, four bedrooms, baths,
servants' quarters, etc., from June
1st, Tls. 75 per month. China
Realty Co., Ltd.

9716

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French
Park; containing three rooms on
ground-floor, four bedrooms, three
tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs,
lavatories and flush closets, hot
water installation, tiled kitchen and
pantry, four servants' rooms,
garden, tennis, etc., from June 1st,
House will be decorated to suit
tenants. Apply to No. 75 Route
Vallon. Telephone, West 169, or
China Realty Co., Ltd.

9684

TO LET, houses in Broadway
Terrace, 5 rooms. Apply to 10
Yangtzepoo Road.

9516

110 AVENUE ROAD, 7-roomed
detached house, with all modern
conveniences, stable, garden and
tennis courts, &c., to let from
August 1st. Apply to 10, Yangtze-
poo Road.

9666-M-13

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a reliable Chinese
gentleman to act as general Com-
prodor for a reputable established
import and export firm, with
extensive European and American
connections and agencies. Only
those who are able to deposit in
cash not less than Tls. 50,000 need
apply. Good prospects for the right
man. Apply to Box 232, THE
CHINA PRESS.

OFFICES TO LET

TO LET, from June 1st, suite of
offices, facing Bund, comprising 5
large rooms and godown on same
floor. Furniture and fittings can
be sold. Apply to Box 222, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9707-M-13

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-2, Peking
Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

9696